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VOL. XXIV NO. 24 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Rajen Babu's Reply To Liberal Overtures

King George's Journey To Last Resting Place

Impressive Scenes At Funeral

Memorial Services And Prayers All The World Over

LONDON, January 28.

Tributes to the memory of King George were paid from all parts of the world to-day. Messages received by Reuter report that the day of mourning was observed by British communities in all parts of the world. Flags were generally half-masted and impressive memorial services attended by the heads of Goverunments were held in all parts.

At Rome And Berlin

The King and Queen of Italy and Sgr. Mussolini attended the service in the All Saints Church at Rome, Herr Hitler with the members of his Cabinet was present at the service in the English Church at Berlin, M. Sarraut and other members of the French Cabinet were present at the British Embassy Church at Paris

Nanking Tribute

Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek and other members of the Chinese Cabinet were present at the service at Shanghai.

In Australia

At Canberra, Lord Gowrie, the new Governor-General, made his first official appearance at the service on the steps of the Parliament building attended by the Prime Minister and other members of his Cabinet.—Reuter's Special.

COFFIN AT WINDSOR

LONDON, January 28.

Nearly three-quarters of an hour behind the schedule time, the royal coffin was received by the Dean of Windsor as registrar of the Order of Garter at the entrance of St. George Chapel, Windsor.

The burial service was read and as the body was slowly lowered into the vaults, the Archbishop of Canterbury uttered the concluding words and the King sprinkled on the coffin from a silver bowl, the earth brought from the royal burial ground at Frogmore. The King and Queen Mother and the remainder of the congregation then returned to London.—Reuter.

UNIQUE PROCESSION

LONDON: Jan. 28.

In complete silence broken only by the firing of minute guns in Hyde Park and the Tower of London and the tramp of thousands of feet, the funeral procession set off from Westmnsiter Hall punctually at 9-45 a.m. at the signal sent by wireless.

The gun-carriage bearing the coffin and drawn by sailors as befitting the last journey of the "Sailor King" was near the end of the imposing procession.

All were afoot, except the ladies, including bands, household cavalry, detachments of Air Force, Colonial Corps, Dominion Air Force, Dominion Corps of Officers, Dominion Navy, Territorial Army (which was participating for the first time at a State ceremony), Indian Services, Royal Tank Corps, Infantry of the Line, Foot Guards, Artillery, Cavalry of the Line, followed by high officers of all Services, massed bands of brigade of guards and combined with the Pipe Band of Irish Fusiliers and Highlanders.

On arrival at Paddington Station, the bearer party of Grenadier Guards slowly carried the coffin to a special saloon and Royalties entered the train on the journey to Windsor.

Then came the Earl Marshal (Duke of Norfolk).

The gun-carriage was immediately followed by the Royal Standard, the King in naval uniform and his Brothers, the Earl of Harewood, Foreign Sovereigns, Princes and other representatives, who were all in full-dress uniform.

The Queen, the Princess Royal and the Royal Duchesses were in carriages.

SAD CONTRAST.

For two hours the procession was marching to slow time with the Arms reversed and progressed through troop-lined streets and buildings draped in black and purple.

Vast crowds of completely silent men and hatless women dressed in mourning and bowing heads in strong contrast to the cheering of thousands and beflagged buildings on the same route only last year on the occasion of the Jubilee drives the King George and Queen Mary.

Tall Venetian poles which during the Jubilee supported gay buntings were again erected on the whole length of the funeral route, but this time heavy black crepe draped pole to pole was secured with black cords. Every

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3.)

VENIZELOS NOT TO COME BACK

Despite Party Success In Election He Decides To Stay Away

PARIS, January 28.

Despite Liberal success, M. Venizelos has decided not to return to politics.—Reuter.

VENIZELIST LEADER TO FORM GOVT.

ATHENS, January 28.

With the twelve outstanding results, the Venizelist Liberals have obtained 124 seats, while the anti-Venizelist,—but three separate groups,—obtained 132. The Communists have 16, the Republicans 12 and the others 4.

It is expected that the Venizelist leader, M. Sophoul's, will be invited to form the National Government and the Opposition or a portion of it will agree to participate.—Reuter.

'QUAKE SHOCK FELT IN PURNEA

PURNEA (Bihar), Jan. 28

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt here yesday afternoon. No damage has been reported.—A. P.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ROME

ROME, January 28.

King Victor of Italy, Signor Mussolini, Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps attended the Memorial Service to the late King George in the Anglican Church in the Piazza Spagna this morning.

Large crowds lined the route to the Church where a battalion of Italian Infantry and a Guard of Honour were drawn up. A military band played the British and the Italian National Anthems.

Signor Mussolini wore the Insignia of the Order of the Bath which was conferred on him by the late King George.—Indian Allied News.

"PROGRESSIVE WRITERS"

Pt. Jawahar Addresses Members Of Indian Association In London

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the members of the "Indian Progressive Writers' Association" this morning. He welcomed the formation of the Association and urged its members to carry on their work independent of the Congress

Pt. Jawaharlal urged the organisation to justify its existence by solid work and said that he agreed with its objects. He congratulated the members for contemplating the holding of a Convention during the same week as the Congress session in Lucknow.—Indian Allied News.

JAWAHAR FAVOURS LATIN SCRIPT

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Jan. 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who addressed a meeting of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association, said that they need not be deterred by the so-called multitude languages of India. Actually India was a most unified area, considered from the linguistic viewpoint.

Pundit Nehru was much interested in having a common script for the Indo-Dravidian languages and welcomed the suggestion of adopting the Latin script which would bring India closer to the outside world.

NEW FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Wall Street's Approval

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, January 28.

The general approval of the New Federal Reserve Board was voiced yesterday at Wall Street, which expressed the opinion that the new governors represent practical banking experience of a high order and was especially pleased that none of the members appointed is associated with any particular monetary theory.

Six of the seven members who reconstituted the Board named by President Roosevelt include the present Governor Eccles who remains, as Joseph B. Roderick of New York, Ronald Ransom of Georgia, John McKee of Ohio and Ralph Morrison of Texas, the seventh member, who is to represent agriculture, will be named later.

Fusion Of Parties Impossible

UNITED ACTION ON AGREED ISSUES POSSIBLE

Congress Can't Give Up Its Creed And Method Of Action

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, January 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has issued the following statement regarding the recent speeches by the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Mr. T. Venkatarama Sastri regarding the Congress organising a "United Front" against the New Constitution.

"I have read, with the care and respect due to the Rt. Hon. Sastri and Mr. Venkatarama Sastri, their speeches at Madras during the last few weeks. I have also received communications irom friends suggesting that the Congress should take steps to bring about a Coalition, if not a fusion, of parties. I have been considering the matter and, while it has not been possible for me to consult the Working Committee or any of my other colleagues and co-workers. I may state the position as it strikes me.

BAFFLING PROBLEM

I very much appreciate Mr. Srinivas Sastri's reference to Congress and would wish that the others who do not agree like him with the present programme and policy of the Congress would recognise that that institution is of great help and service in the National struggle for Freedom and deserves the support even from those who do not see eye to eye with it. But when I come to consider the difficulties he points out in the way of Liberals joining the Congress and suggestions that Congress should remove them, I am faced with a problem which baffles me.

FROM CARDINAL POINTS.

An analysis of these difficulties shows that in order to induce the Liberals to join it, Congress should do four things:—

It should change its object or creed of Independence.

It should declare that it gives up Civil Disobedience as a method. Its suspension or withdrawal at present does not satisfy him.

It should give up its discipline of Manual Labour.

It should give up its uniform of Khaddar.

EVEN GOVT. DOESN'T ASK FOR IT.

As regards the object of Independence even Government has not insisted upon Congress giving it up. It was after the creed was adopted at Lahore that the Round Table Conferences, were held and the Congress was invited to send a representative to them, and the Congress representative was permitted to put it forward on behalf of the Congress at the Second Conference.

NOT A NEW ITEM.

Civil Disobedience is not altogether a new thing in the Congress, although it has been actively carried out only recently. In 1917 when Mrs. Besant was in internment and the Congress was run by those who subsequently seceded from it. nearly two years later Civil Disobedience was not only talked of but actually recommended by several Provincial Congress Committees and had not to be resorted to because of the early release of Mrs. Besant. Earlier than that it had as "Passive Resistance" in South Africa secured the active support of the Congress which sent funds and it also received the blessings of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Since then we have gone through it in this country.

I can understand the objection that it is inopportune at a particular moment or in particular circumstances, but I do not understand how Congress can abjure it once for all and for ever and declare that it shall not resort to it under any circumstances.

INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES.

These two suggestions present insuperable difficulties in the way of the Congress and if the two are equally insuperable for the Liberals, clearly a fusion of the Liberal Federation and the Congress is impossible.

As regards Khaddar I am afraid the question has not received the consideration it deserves and a lot of prejudice has been created round it.

The Manual Labour Franchise was born in an atmosphere of suspicion and unwillingness to give effect to it on the part of even many Congress men and it has not been able to overcome these, but inspite of what many amongst us consider to be their merits, if objection was confined to them alone, it should have been possible to find a middle course.

I have suggested before this that a fusion of parties and organisations may not be possible. But it should not be impossible to find points of agreement and to work jointly in respect of those matters.

LINE OF AGREEMENT.

Mr. T. Venkataram Sastri's speech. I am glad to note, takes note of this line and he also suggests that avenues of agreement should be explored if joint action is desirable and there can be no doubt that it is this line of approach which promises to be more fruitful. Constructive work in the country and a "combined front" against encroachment on the fundamental, civil and citizen's rights such as liberty of person and freedom of press furnish such avenues of agreement. Considerable consensus of opinion regarding the merits of the New Constitut'on may also provide an occasion for joint attack.

PROBLEM FOR LUCKNOW.

All these may be explored at Lucknow.

Regarding the first two, the Congress programme and its attitude are well-known and whatever difference, there may be with others it will probably be about the emphasis on the particular items and about the particular methods by which these can be composed. With regard to the last, Congress must obviously decide its own line of action at Lucknow before it can take any steps which will be effective.

JAP FORCES STILL AT IT!

Further Penetration Leads To Occupation Of Kalgan In Great Wall Of China

SHANGHAI. Jan. 28.

It is reported from Chinese sources that Japanese and Manchukuoan forces have occupied Kalgan, an important centre in the Great Wall of China, 100 miles to the north-west of Peking.

The Japanese and Manchukuoan troops are thus astride the Pecking-Suiyuan Railway which runs to Inner Mongolia.—Indian Allied News.

ABYSSINIAN REBEL RECANTS

Dedjazmatch Guessesse Asks For Pardon

ADDIS ABABA. Jan. 27.

The Abyssinian Government has received a letter from Dedjazmatch Guessesse asking for pardon and a chance to fight for Abyssinia.

Dedjazmatch Guessesse recently escaped from the camp in which he was confined after his abortive attempt to lead a revolt of Abyssinian troops in the Gojjam district subsequent to his desertion from Ras Imaru's army. He is a nephew of the Emperor.—Indian Allied News.

"MORRO CASTLE" CASE JUDGMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK: Jan. 28.

Eden S. Abbot, Chief Engineer of the "Morro Castle" was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

William Warms, acting Captain, was sentenced to two years, while Henry E. Cabaud, Executive Vice-President of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, which operated the "Morro Castle," was given a suspended sentence of one year imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 dollars.

The Company itself was fined the maximum sum of 10,000 dollars.

PRAYAG MAHILA VIDYAPITH

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

The convocation of Prayag Mahila Vidyapith was held at Mahila Vidyapith hall this evening.

Last important bathing day of Ardha Kumba Maghmela Basant Panchmi, attracted large crowds of pilgrims and several lakhs took baths in the holy Ganges.—A. P.

LUCKNOW SENSATION

Students Expelled From University For Alleged Rowdyism

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan 26

Great sensation prevails among the students of the Lucknow University as the result of the rustication of about half a dozen students for creating 'alleged' rowdyism in the condolence meeting held to mourn the death of King George V.

It is stated that when Dr. Paranjpye, the Vice-Chancellor read the condolence resolution, Mr. Shafiq Naqvi got up and requested the Vice-Chancellor to include a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala also, which the Vice-Chancellor refused. He was again requested by Mr. Anwer Jamal Kidvai the leader of the Socialist Party in the University Parliament. When the Vice-Chancellor asked the students to maintain order on the threat of expulsion, some fifty students left the hall as a protest.

The Vice-Chancellor has refused to re-admit the alleged leaders, and further developments are expected in this connection.

MARCH TO SHAHIDGUNJ

Six More Persons Arrested On Tuesday

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

Six Muslims were arrested this afternoon while marching to Shahidgunj with the alleged intention of saying prayers there.—A. P.

Sometime back the Tal. Development Association at Mahableshwar in conjunction with the agricultural authorities had distributed Khabrar type of the potato-seed amongst the vegetable-growers in order to test their yield capacities and growths but unfortunately almost all have been destroyed and crippled severely for good, owing to severe frost.

Students Uphold 'United Front'

WILL MAHATMA ATTEND CONGRESS?

Vallabhbhai Denies Knowledge Of Doctors' Ban

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

"Mahatma Gandhi's health shows improvement" declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the Associated Press. However, Sardar Patel added "He will be examined to-morrow again by doctors."

Asked wether it was true as reported by some Bombay papers that Gandhiji was advised by doctors to take rest for three months and, therefore, he would not be able to attend the Lucknow Congress, Sardar Patel said that he did not know. Perhaps the Bombay doctors might have advised him to that effect. But the Ahmedabad doctors have not so advised him.—A. P.

Warning To Britain

EGYPTIAN 'VARSITY CLOSES DOWN

3 Students Die Due To Police Firing

CAIRO, January 28.

Three students wounded by the police fire in yesterday's demonstrations died to-day, two at Mansura and the other at Danhur.

31 Arrested

The police have arrested 31 students concerned with the burning of furniture from the School of Applied Arts at Bulak.

Warning To Britain

The Egyptian University has been closed indefinitely.

The students met this morning and resolved to uphold the United Front and hold Britain responsible for any disunion.—Reuter's Special.

SWEDISH HOSPITAL CAPTURED

Italian General Says It Carried Munitions

ROME: Jan. 28.

Gen. Badoglio reports that the entire Swedish Camp Hospital, which was formerly at Malcamurri, has been captured during the reconnaissance on the Somali Front.

The Hospital is loaded on five lorries with Red Cross flags and signals.

Gen. Badoglio declares that it contained 27 cases of munitions.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

KERALA VOTES FOR JAWAHAR.

CALICUT: Jan. 28.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has recommended Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for presidentship of the Lucknow Congress.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced representative for Bombay Presidency for Surgical Rubber goods of United States Rubber Export Co. Apply with reference and terms to Calcutta Pure Drug Co., 41A Waterloo Street, Calcutta. (5554).

Wanted: A good watch repairer, efficient work necessary. Apply: Meridian Watch Co., 269, Hornby Road. (5556).

Wanted a female L. C. P. & S., for Dharampur State on Rs. 100—5—1 plus Rs. 10/- ten House rent P.M. Private practice not allowed. Apply stating age, nationality, previous experience with copies of testimonials to Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (2532)

Wanted (1) a qualified Radio Engineer and (2) an experienced Radio mechanic. Knowledge of Refrigerator work and capability to speak in Hindi and Marathi are considered desirable. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, etc., to Post Box No. 118, Bombay, before 12th February 1936. (2520).

Wanted few Managers, Assistants, etc., for a Bank establishing new Offices. Salaries Rs. 120, 110, 100, 80, according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5546)

Wanted—Energetic Youngmen for the sale of easy Industrial Insurance schemes on a salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Write for particulars to the National Home Assurance Co., Ltd., 10, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (5487).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62, 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5552.)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—To Hindus Only. Spacious Flats, on ground and first floors, at Harvey and Hughes Roads, Chowpatty. Rent Rs. 110 for ground floor and Rs. 130 for the first. (Electric consumption by meter). Please see L. S. Dabholkar, 33, Harvey Road, Chowpatty. (5542)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

Guarantee Cambridge Course ensures success and refunds promptly the fees on failure. Cambridge Senior—a great boon especially to Officers and Clerks. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1175).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Govt. Patronised and Recognised Phonetic Commercial Institute Cuddapah. (Hd. Office Burdwan)—Wanted candidates for training in Telegraphy, A.S.M.'s, and commercial subjects. Recognised Diplomas awarded to successful candidates. Apply with stamps. Limited accommodation. (5553).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Organisers either on salary or on commission to represent first-class Indian Life Office throughout the Bombay Presidency including Goa. Excellent opportunity for capable men. For particulars call on or write to the General Bima Agencies, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Chief Agents for The Bharati Bima, Ltd. (2503).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Two Second-hand Anderson Oil Expellers with Tempering apparatus in best condition. Apply Paramsingh Chanchalsingh Sargodha. (Punjab). (5555).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Imitation is the sincerest form of Flattery! So it is for Keshkala Hair Lotion because of its immense popularity. You will now find a round Seal on every bottle. Insist on inspecting it before buying. Keshkala Chemical Co., P. O. Box 5506, Bombay 14, (5521).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, One commodious two storeyed Bungalow with compound, and at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Three large godowns, one Garage, three rooms and one Bungalow with large compound. For particulars:—Apply Box No. 2516, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 156950 on the life of LALCHAND NAGARDAS TALSANIA, of Bombay. Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and from 1st February, 1936, the Head Office of the Company will be removed to MANEKJEE WADIA BUILDINGS, opposite the Clock Tower, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, where all correspondence should be addressed and remittances and payments of premiums made.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE,
General Manager.
15th January, 1936.
2534.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

KURLA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE NO. 196.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Filling in Low lying area near Brahmin Wadi Colony in N.A.S. Nos. 812, 813, 814, 816, etc., between the G. I. P. Ry: & Khacher Foot Path" are hereby invited and shall be received on or before FRIDAY, the 7th February, 1936, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A deposit of Rs. 50 must accompany the Tender Form which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

Tender Forms, Conditions of Tender, Specifications, General Conditions of Contract, Schedule of Quantities and plans can be had of the Municipal Engineer, during office hours on working days on or before 6/2/36 against payment of Rupee one per set, and any other information also can be obtained from the Municipal Engineer.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. R. DENGWEKAR,
Chief Officer,
Kurla City Municipality.
Mun. Office,
Kurla, 27th Jan. 1936.
2536.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a valuable property at the junction of Forbes Street and Medows Street, belonging to the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), admeasuring 941 square yards or thereabouts with the building thereon bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/61 of Fort Division A Ward Nos. 1093 and 1094, Street No. 139, the tenure of the land being Quit and Ground Rent.

For particulars and conditions inquiries may be made at the office of the Liquidators of the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (In Voluntary liquidation) at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADHAVJI AND CO.
Attorneys for The Liquidators.
2571.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation), BEAWAR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payorders passed by the Court in respect of unpaid calls and outstandings shall be sold by Public Auction on 1st February, 1936, at my office from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

B. D. GARGIEYA, R.A., G.D.A.,
Official Liquidator.
Gargieya Niwas,
Beawar the 15th January, 1936.
5510.

BE PREPARED
TO HEAR A NEW SINGING STAR!
JAMES MELTON
in WARNER BROS'.
NEW MUSICAL ROMANCE.
STARS OVER BROADWAY
OPENING ATTRACTION
at the redecorated, re-equipped, replanned
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
OPENING SHORTLY
with the first of a series of Warner Bros'. pictures—with a singer whose voice will linger in your memory
JAMES MELTON
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PAT O'BRIEN
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IT HAS BECOME the Talk of the Town .....

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To-night 6-30, and 9-30 p.m.
"ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"
A Universal super picture
Our second show will start at 9-45 p.m. from Next Saturday 1st Feb.

8TH Week
HIND KESARI
WADIA
Movietone
Animal
Thriller
Punjab KA Beta
Beloved of
Boys, Girls
and
All Lovers of Animals
SEE HIM
AT
Super

GUARD AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.
Tuberculosis can start with a cough.
SIROLIN 'ROCHE'
kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

Kanara Peasants' Complaint
WITHDRAWAL OF DELHI PACT SALT CONCESSIONS

In the course of their memorial to the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Rama Vaikuntha Naik and other agriculturists of the village of Baad, in Kumta Taluka of the North Kanara District state:

Some time after the Delhi Settlement one of us by name Rama Vaikuntha Naik tried to manufacture salt in the river side plot admeasuring about 1 1/2 acres strictly within the terms of the settlement which permitted the manufacture of salt in coastal villages for local needs. The venture did not prove a success in the first year.

The Local Revenue Officials in the year 1931 issued a notice to the said manufacturer to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay fine and non-agricultural assessment for using agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. But when he replied that he was manufacturing salt in accordance with the salt concessions granted under the Delhi Settlement, the notice was dropped.

RENEWED ASSURANCE.

In the beginning of the year 1932 the above mentioned person proceeded with his plan. When however, the Congress launched the Civil Disobedience programme the person began to doubt whether the salt concessions would be in force and had almost made up his mind to stop the business. But just then the local revenue authorities proclaimed that the salt concessions were in force and that villagers may manufacture salt, provided, however, this was not done as a part of the Civil Disobedience programme of the Congress.

Encouraged by this assurance from the Government, the said manufacturer invested much capital on his plots and proceeded with his plan. In the year 1932 the rains set in some weeks in advance and the salt business had to be stopped as a result of which he did not realise the full fruits of his labour and investment. The only gain that he got was the knowledge of manufacturing salt as well as the knowledge that salt can be successfully manufactured in his and his neighbour's lands.

In the year 1933, three others joined in the business and laid out salt pans in about 4 1/2 acres of land using about 14 acres more for storage of water etc. Least suspecting that the concessions were liable to be withdrawn at any time, we proceeded to invest much money and immense labour. The plots became ready for manufacture of salt towards the end of March 1933.

CONCESSIONS WITHDRAWN

In about February the Salt Collector of Kanara visited these pans in company with some gentlemen who manufacture salt in Sanikatta (a village about 6 miles off) under official supervision for many years past. We do not know what this Collector was told by these gentlemen. Soon again, the revenue authorities raised the question of non-agricultural use afresh when all of us gave the same reply as was made by one of us in 1931. (vide para 3).

We, however, merrily went on with our work. We began to collect salt on or about the 15th of April. Some salt was collected; and with the advance of the summer, we expected to collect more. But, all of a sudden, on the 27th of April, a general notice was promulgated in our village, over the signature of the District Deputy Collector of Kanara, S. D. to the effect that the salt concessions granted under the Delhi Settlement had been withdrawn from Baad, and 30 other villages, by a resolution of the Bombay Government dated 16-3-1933, and that the manufacture of salt or collection of natural salt should be forthwith stopped under pain of penalty. No reasons are assigned for this unusual step.

ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

We are unable to describe what we felt when the order was served on us. We felt that it was a serious breach of faith by the Government. Why should have the Government proclaimed in 1932, that the salt concessions were in force when nobody, as far as we know, had asked them? What made them withdraw these concessions in the middle of the season, without any previous notice, after having, in a way, encouraged us to invest money and labour in salt-making operation?

It must be noted, that the order of Bombay Government is not published in the Gazette. Nobody knows it in the country. It has been made known to the people of the 31 villages (almost all in the Kumta Taluka) only by the orders issued by the Dist. Deputy Collector noted above. Are we not entitled to know why the orders passed on 16-3-1933 were kept in the dark till the sun rose on 27-4-1933?

There is another noteworthy point. Salt is a department of the Government of India. It is not a provincial subject at all. What has the Government of Bombay to do with the salt concessions? They have no authority either to withdraw or to continue.

PETITION TO GOVERNOR.

However, we did not dispute the powers or even 'bona fides' of the Bombay Government. We humbly petitioned His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by wire on 1-5-1933 to keep the concessions alive at least till June so as to enable us to get the fruits of our labour and investment for this year at least. His Excellency's Private Secretary acknowledged receipt of the petition and intimated that the same was transferred to the Revenue Department for disposal. Although we sent reminders to the Revenue Dept. on 6-5-1933 we have received as yet no reply from it. We had also petitioned His Excellency the Viceroy by wire on 3-5-1933, but we have received no reply, not even an acknowledgment.

After the promulgation of the Deputy Collector's notice, we had stopped the collection of salt and were awaiting the decision on our appeals to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor. But pending these appeals, the local Customs Officials arrived and destroys the salt pans on 9-5-1933.

There is again another order passed by the same Deputy Collector, on 28-4-1933. He has held that, by manufacturing salt, we have used agricultural plots for non-agricultural purposes against the provisions of the Land Revenue Code and has ordered us to pay, in all, a fine of Rs. 70 and non-agricultural cess of Rs. 399.

N. A. LEVY AND FINE

The Naiks appealed to the Collector for a revision of the order dated 28th April 1933 of the Assistant Collector, levying N. A. assessment and fine. He rejected the appeals summarily. Second appeals were preferred before the Commissioner, S. D. Belgaum, He reversed the order of the Assistant Collector on 11-1-34 and ordered the fine and additional cess to be refunded, holding that fine and additional cess could not be recovered from Mulgenidars and that the appellants were all Mulgenidars. The strange portion of this order of the Commissioner was where he ordered that the N. A. Assessment should be recovered from the occupants, though the appellants had only argued that (1) the use of agricultural plots for manufacture of salt under the Delhi settlement in non-agricultural seasons, could not be called non-agricultural, (2) that such a decision was against the spirit of the Delhi settlement and that the fine and N. A. Assessment were inconceivably exorbitant. It was not their contention that they were not liable under the law and that the liability was to be fastened on someone else. Therefore it is very queer that the Commissioner should let the appellants off and order the N. A. Assessment to be recovered from the occupants, as they were primarily liable, and that the decision should be recorded behind the backs of these occupants without giving them an opportunity of being heard! The Commissioner was however careful to suggest that the occupants could, if they desired, recover the additional cess from the inferior holders in case the latter had manufactured salt without the former's permission. Under this order of the Commissioner, S. D. the N. A. Assessment has been recovered by coercion as it were, from the "Maliks" of the lands, who in their turn, have been pressing the Mulgenidars to compensate them.

NO REVIVAL.

Another petition was submitted to the Government of Bombay for the revival of the concessions (a copy of the memorial and the reply thereto was sent to Mahatmaji.) As we have no copies, we are unable to give the gist of the reply received from the Government. Perhaps, the Memorialists' request was refused. Under Mahatmaji's advice, Rama Naik applied to the Collector of Kanara again on 27th February 1935 for permission to manufacture salt at Baad, "strictly within the terms and limitations of the Delhi settlement." The Collector ordered on 5th March 1935 that "the permission applied for, cannot be granted." "the concessions having been withdrawn from the village as it is within 8 miles from Sanikatta salt works." The Collector clearly implies that Baad people cannot enjoy the concessions, because they are unfortunately within 8 miles from Sanikatta salt works and not because they seriously abused the concessions in the past, and that, there-

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from Col .7)

fore, it is apprehended that they will abuse them in the future. Advised by Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Rama Naik again applied for permission to manufacture salt at Baad (the plot being very near Rama Naik's home, it was very convenient for him to manufacture salt there) on 9th December 1935. The Collector's reply dated 13th December 1935 is virtually the same as was vouchsafed by him in March last.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Just to see if it would be possible to manufacture salt at a place outside the Sanikatta zone, a friend of Rama Naik applied to the Collector of Kanara in March 1935 or so for permission to manufacture salt in S. No. 557 of Kumta, but the season rolled by before the consent and permission could be obtained.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Madhuri In Ranjit's "Raj Ramani" at West End

THE LOVE THEME IN INDIAN PICTURES

Must We Have Bad Copies From The West?

By M. K.

I have in mind a picture where modern love is supposed to have been dealt with. It did deal with some such thing—but in a tragic fashion. The object of film should not be to describe with gusto what humanity does not know as cruel and tragic, however refined, but just the opposite. It may create "sensation" and even show the dangers of "modern love" to describe the possibilities of tragic love, but the pictures—as all art—should be pleasant not only in the end but also, in the middle.

Love is a very dangerous theme to dwell upon, especially modern love. And the film is the art of contrasts by which emotions are conjured. It may be easy to conjure up emotions but that is not enough to make it into an art. An art should be pleasing in the beginning, middle and end. To dwell too much upon tragedy is to overshadow the charm of love and art. But even in Europe, let us be plain as many Europeans, love-charms are artificially constructed while the tragedy may be or become very real. To dwell upon tragedy is easier but more effective than the charms, depicted. It is not from the view point of education or moralisation that it is necessary to point out this danger but only from the art view point and sense. For, after all the picture has to be pleasing and pleasant.

The trouble is that love is generally mixed up with money, intrigue, crime and tragedy. While these may be shown in depicting love, art consists in showing also how to 'get over these dangers'. I know that even in European pictures, the love themes when they are treated seriously are ended in an artificial happiness or abruptly closed with a tragedy. The one is as dangerous as the other. Both are made into problems without any solution. In a way, it is true that love problems remain in actual life unsolved. Take any book on love you like, there is no solution to love questions while there may be a solution to marriage problems. The artist, even the scientific writer, must concentrate more upon the solution of the love problem than upon the marriage question if he wants to produce an organic (art) whole. The artist may find, must find if possible, the synthesis which the matter-of-fact-dry analytical scientist may fail to "hit upon." In our Eastern and Western tragic society, it is easier and more effective to dwell on the tragic side of things than to "kill the roots of tragedy." But is art the vehicle of tragedy. If so, art degenerates into propagation of crime and violence. I suppose, nobody wants to say that it is the purpose of beautiful art.

Kumaris Leela and Saraswati In "Savitri" at the Majestic.

Mission Of Art.

European love is too complicated as it is to-day. Not even Europeans are able to do justice to their favourite theme. We in India are coming under the influence, or under the disruption, of European ideas, whether we want or not. There is probably, nay certainly, something which should be named love underlying even the tragedies of love in the West. We also have tragedies in Indian love but underlying it, there may be or might have been once substantial love, although of a different kind from the European. I may mention here that once I asked the author of a famous work "Sexual Life of our times in its relation to modern civilisation" whether it was not worth translating into Asiatic languages. He said he considered it unnecesary, "because you are a sexually normal people." That was about 20 years back. Whether it was true or not at that time, it is not true to-day. Now, to treat this subject as a cure is—or must be the mission of art, not only of films but all art.

But unfortunately, the love themes in our pictures seem to be bad copies of sensation-mongering parts of Western pictures. I do not mean to say that we must go back to the period of Sati to draw examples of love. That would mean another tragedy. We must give solutions to love problems, which are at least to-day the same in the East and West. Fortunately in India, we have an endless variety of marriages, from polygamist to matriarchal, while Europe is hide-bound in the fetish of illicit love ending in monogamy. I do not mean that we must propagate polygamy or matriarchy as an escape from the tragedies of illicit love and respectable marriage. That would not be a solution any more than Sati would be. We must make, if I may borrow the artists' term, love "plastic" and rounded, without the corners of tragedy, crime, intrigue and money. It is no doubt very difficult to do this accustomed as we are to tragedy as love.

The film must show the contrast between illicit and legitimate love. If all people were cast in the same orthodox or ideal mould of love, there would be no variation, no contrast and no art also. Purism can produce no art—probably requires no art also. But we have art because of weaknesses contrasting with strength. Unfortunately for the orthodox and idealist, purism cannot be the uniform for all in any country. Hence we have the necessity, the 'raison d'etre' of art. Art is a physical necessity, not orthodox nor idealist necessity. A living art will continue and grow through fleshly necessities. A perfect man is neither an artist nor is not. We are all imperfect and we try to bridge over the imperfection through plasticity called art. I am aware that even some artists will agree with the iconoclasts of art like Tolstoy. But I hold to the opinion that art is the necessity of the flesh combined with creative intelligence, where not merely intellect plays a part.

Uniform Morality.

Now, we have perhaps idealist, humanitarian love, and vulgar, brutal, materialist intriguing, passing for love, but ending in crime and tragedy. The latter may be general and the former rare. But the artist tries to make use of both to produce a grand effect which is the "solution" or synthesis between the two. At least the artist should try to show a peaceful harmonious solution where the vulgar thing may disappear into the sublime, as if the lower thing is only passing into the higher. It may not end exactly in marriage, monogamic, polygamic or polyandric, but the chief thing is it must end at least on the screen 'organically and spontaneously.' Love must be relieved of all its hidebound forms, even of morally bound "free love" for ever.

In other countries, it may not be possible to think thus, so that even "free love" ends in tragedy in actual life. But in India we had, even of marriage, 8 different customs—once upon a time. But Europe offers no solutions to the tragedies of love, as anyone who sees, knows or reads may understand. Should we bring these into Indian life, or at least into Indian pictures?

In the picture of which I hinted at the beginning, in fact all the tragedies, the ruse, the deception, the murders and other nameless crimes are introduced to make modern love as complicated, sensational, and "perfect" as possible. It may be only one picture and may expose all the humbug and rottenness of "modern love" or what passes as such, but the tragedy is the chief part and the most effective part in it. To describe such things is more dangerous than to denounce them. I wondered why any set of censors allowed that picture to be screened. Just because perhaps, there was some happy end which is forgotten.

If Europe wants to live in tragedy, it may be all right for them. Why should we in India not avoid the tragedies of both the West and the East at least in pictures? Is it dangerous education? A uniform morality may kill not only many people but many souls. Can we not make examples of such tragedies on the screen at least instead of making a formula for love, such as Moonlight plus Loneliness make Love?

K. C. Day in "Dhoop Chaon" at Minerva

PRABHAT STUDIOS

New Work For Kumaris Nalini Turkhud And Durgabai Khote

"Rajput Ramani" the first talkie handled by Keshavrao Dhaibar is ready for release. Nanasahib Phatak will prove his abilities in this picture by his thundering role of an obstinate Rajput Chief. Nalini Tarkhad who has played her role in a way quite different from her previous ones, will offer to the public a fine piece of delicate acting. Shanta Apte will certainly give satisfaction by her sweet music and peculiar bright acting. Master Chhotu the most famous figure of Dharmatma, will be seen always quarrelling with that another popular Comedian "Buvasahib."

Mr. V. Shantaram with his energies doubled is busy with the shooting of his new undertaking. The plans and preparations clearly show that this is going to be a tremendous production. After a long period of interval Mrs. Durgabai Khote is again 'at home.' The specially written story gives full scope to her abilities. The supporting cast includes India's two favourite stars Chandramohan and Shanta Apte. The little angel "Vasanti" is also appearing in a sweet little role. The theme as well as the background of the story is not only novel but also thrilling.

Dr. MADHURIKA BECOMES POPULAR

At The Imperial

Despite some debatable points that have created interesting arguments among intellectual picture-goers Dr. Madhurika has been very popular as it draws every day literate as well as illiterate people in equal huge numbers. The celebrated author Sjt K. M. Munshi's pen draws a series of pictures of present life in such a skilful way. The popularity of the picture rests on the splendid piece of acting contributed by Sabitadevi and Motilal. Kumari Sabitadevi with her natural poise, and wonderful acting ability reaches new heights of success. So is Motilal vivacious, thought provoking. Pessi Patel, Gulzar and Baby Indira give successful performances.

RAJ RAMNI

At West End

Ranjit's "Raj Ramni" is running at the West End Talkies amidst great enthusiasm. It is a romance. The story of two brave souls, believing in the joy of struggle of life and they win. Miss Madhuri, of the Ranjit fold appears with a smile. Her acting is beautiful. E. Billimoria plays the hero convincingly. Mr. Jayant Desai, has a vital theme and the handling is pleasant and free from hackneyed atmosphere. The comedy team also play an important role. This picture offers clean entertainment—It is full of punches and new situations. The final twists of the story are very clever and deserve praise from all.

KUMARI ROSE HATE IS ANOTHER DEBUT

At The Ranjit Studios

"Banka Sepahi" is progressing satisfactorily. Rose Hate is glad to hear her own voice from the screen. This is her first talkie—Cameras made friends with her long before but not the Mike. Now Ranjit Mike is hovering round her and it is going to be kind to her. Raja Sandow is playing opposite her and Madhok wielding the Megaphone.

"DHARMATMA"

At The Krishna

Krishna Talkies continue to show "Dharmatma" a Balgandharva-Prabhat picture in its 8th Week which have been receiving packed houses for last so many weeks. Even the minor characters—not to talk of Balgandharva, Ratnaprabha, Vasantee and Chandramohan—from this picture have been admired by all who have seen this super.

Musical side of this picture needs no introduction when Balgandharva, Ratnaprabha are in the leading roles.

Vasantee, gives an out-standing performance in the role of Champa.

Kumari Kajjan in "Dil-ki-Pyas"

EAST INDIA FILMS OFFER

Kumari Chhaaya's Debut And Picture With African Background

EAST INDIAN FILM CO. (CALCUTTA).

Their Bengali social talkie "Pather Seshf" is making a rapid progress under the direction of Mr. Jyotish Mukherjee. A popular stage-success, now takes advantage of the screen's greater scope—where its swift action and tense drama will find a surer and wider popular appeal. It is a tense story of tangled life, teeming with intrigue and flaming with passion—woven round the peaceful home of married couple—poor victims of circumstances—struggling their way through the world under the pressure of perpetual poverty. Their lives take many strange and stratling turns—until the great tragedy arrives. The underlying pathos will move every one to tears. The cast includes only the best and selected stars of the Bengali stage and screen and no money nor talents have been spared to make this picture a really entertaining one.

Kumari Chhaya Devi, an accomplished society girl of respectable family makes her debut in an important role in this picture while other principal roles have been assigned to Miss Jyotsna Gupte Padmavati, Narech Mitter, Jahar Ganguli, Jogesh Chaudhari, Bhumen Roy, Ranjit Roy, Jeynarain Mukherji and Miss Monorama. Jyotish Sinha is recc ding while Sailen Bose is looking after the photography. "Khyber Pass" is now having its final touches in the editing room. Though the first vehicle of Director Hamid, we are told the story has all the elements of universal appeal and will please the All-India fans wherever it will be screened. Besides the director, who plays the lead, opposite Miss Cooper, the cast includes, Mazhar Khan, Pehelwan, Lalita Devi, Purnima, Indu Bala etc. In another unit, director G. R. Sethi's Urdu talkie "Noor-e-Wahdut" is also making rapid progress, and it is expected to be completed in course of this month. The story is something unusual from the already beaten track, is full of human appeal, replete with suspense and thrills. This well-conceived, closely knitted plot moves with amazing speed towards a hair-raising climax and the African background offers ample scope for daring fights, and adventure. It has also an equally brilliant cast which includes Mazhar Khan, Patience Cooper, Lalita Devi, Pehlwan, Nundkishore etc. It is understood, Director A. R. Kardar's next Urdu vehicle "Baghi-Sepoy" will go in to active production very shortly. Mr. Kardar is now

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Kumari Nadja in "Pahadi Kanya" (Wadia Movietone)

"SAVITRI"

At The Majestic

It is nearly after 3 months or more, that Majestic shows a Marathi picture—and it is Savitri—a musical mythological produced by Saraswatee Cinetone, Poona.

In "Savitri," we have definitely good music which is sure to remind us of the melodies from Shyam Sunder and Bhakta Prahad, the record hits of this Company. Prof. Sureshbabu, handles the musical side of this picture.

It is learnt, Miss Leela, Saraswatee (Barodekar), K. Gore, Dinkar (Kamanna) have given songs which shall please the audience for days. The supporting cast comprises of M. Kale, Vijayadevi, Sjt. Ranade, B. Bakre, V. Pehelwan and others.

Mr. Bhal G. Pendharkar has directed this picture which is produced at the Company's studio in Poona.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

busy conducting the rehearsal. We hope to give full details regarding the cast next week. Mr. Sudhir Sanyal who has resigned from the service of the Radha Film Co. and the India Pictures Ltd., has been lately appointed as the Publicity Officer of this concern and henceforth, we are told, the Publicity Department of the East India Film Co. will be controlled under his direction. We wish Mr. Sanyal all success in this new field of activity.

Kumari Devika Rani, the Magic Heroine, a Moment before the Sad Incidents in "Mother" Finishing Her Make-up

New Gland Discovery Restores Health Youth & Vitality

PROFESSOR VONOROFF'S gland operations for rejuvenation showed to the world for the first time the way by which men could regain lost vitality and vigour of youth. Soon after tha came the discovery of Okasa the well-known gland-hormon treatment discovered by the famous scientist, Professor Lahusen of Berlin.

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Special Tax For Primary Education

Schools Committee Turn Down Proposal But Commissioner Supports

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is opposed to the levying of an Educational Cess to meet the cost of Primary Education in the city and has reported to the Municipal Corporation accordingly. The Municipal Commissioner however views the matter from a different standpoint and recommends an educational cess for the purpose of primary education. On 16th May 1934 the Schools Committee was asked by the Standing Committee to submit a report on the advisability of levying an educational cess.

The Schools Committee take the view that the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act would lead to the obligation to introduce compulsion being taken away from the Corporation

Public Must Be Forced

The Committee say in their report.

The City of Bombay Primary Education Act does not confer upon the Corporation the right to impose taxation that is not within the limits specifically laid down in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. Section 13 of the Act XV of 1920 is clear on the point. The Legislature contemplates that the Municipality should not shirk its responsibility of introducing Free and Compulsory Primary Education on the ground that it has no sufficient funds. The Municipality has to introduce compulsion in its jurisdiction and then only it is entitled to take advantage of the benefit of the Act.

But the Corporation now completely desire to take advantage of the provisions of the Act without completely fulfilling the obligations imposed by the Act. They desire to levy an educational cess to meet the expenditure on primary education on voluntary basis. The present Act does not contemplate any relief to the Municipality, while discharging the usual duty of imparting primary education. They have to manage in their usual income without raising any special tax.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter No. A. E. 343, dated the 29th July 1933, and the Finance and General Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee propose that the present Education Act should be so amended that the Corporation should be empowered to levy an educational cess to meet all the expenditure on primary education and the present restriction about the free and compulsory education should be removed.

This step might lead to the taking away from the Corporation the obligation upon them of introducing compulsion in the City. The idea of compulsion will disappear, because the public will always be told that if they want education they should be prepared to pay the additional taxation. Naturally the public will not be willing to be hit hard and in their backwardness will like not to be taxed. Primary Education has to be forced upon the public, because it is in interest of the nation, whether the public is willing to have it or not. From this point of view the Committee do not like the idea of going back from the policy of compulsory education. Under the present conditions such a proposal should not be entertained at all.

9 Years Old Decision

The Corporation have pledged themselves to the policy of compulsory education in the City since 1925. It is more than 9 years that the Corporation have started compulsion and that too in only two Wards out of seven. Even after 9 years no advance is made in the direction of spreading compulsion to the whole City. The Committee are convinced that this piece-meal policy of spreading education will never succeed, and the efforts so far made and money spent will go in vain.

Primary Education has as much claim on the Corporation's funds as any other civic service and the proposal to levy a special cess to meet the expenditure on Primary Education will be tantamount to setting aside that claim.

Under the circumstances, the Schools Committee request the Corporation not to approve of the measure of levying an Educational Cess, as proposed by the Standing Committee."

Commissioner's View.

The Commissioner in his letter says:—

It will be seen that the proposition now under report differs from the earlier one, inasmuch as it does not seek to defray the whole cost of primary education out of the proposed cess, but recognises that the basic cost in the year 1917-18, i.e. before the Corporation embarked upon a programme of expansion of primary education leading to compulsory primary education, should continue to be met from the general revenue of the Municipality. The additional cost since incurred on primary education is proposed to be met by a special cess; but as equivalent reduction is proposed to be made in the rate of the General Tax.

In so far, therefore, as the period up to 31st March 1933 is concerned, no additional burden is sought to be placed on the taxpayer through the Educational Cess, although any excess over the expenditure of 1932-33 would have to be met hereafter by an addition to the proposed cess and would not be compensated by a corresponding reduction in the General Tax.

I am of opinion that the principle of the proposition has a good deal to recommend it, and that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to give effect to it. It is desirable that the cost of every important service rendered by the Corporation should be clearly brought home to the taxpayer to that he may be in a position to balance the cost with the utility of the service. It is also desirable that the Corporation and the administrative authority charged with the duty of rendering this particular service, viz., the Schools Committee, should clearly visualise the extent of the burden of taxation involved by the service. A clear appreciation of this fact on the part of the Schools Committee is sure to lead to a more rigid economy in the expenditure of its funds, as the alternative would be an enhancement of taxation.

If this proposal is accepted, it would, in my opinion, be undesirable to restrict it, as is done by the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, to the provision of funds for compulsory education only. As is well-known, the expansion of primary education on which the Corporation embarked in the year 1917-1918 was intended to lead by easy stages to the ideal of compulsory primary education; and the cost incurred on that programme, though nominally under the voluntary head, is really debitable to the ultimate scheme of compulsion to which it was merely ancillary.

If therefore the Municipal Act is to be amended for the purpose suggested above, it should be open to the Corporation to levy a cess for purposes of primary education in general, and not merely to meet the cost specifically debitable to compulsion.

TRAGEDY ON POLO FIELD

Kashmir Player Thrown And Crushed To Death By Horse

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Polo Team has lost one of its best players by the death of Jamadar Harnamsingh Udhamsingh, who succumbed to injuries this morning, sustained while practising at the Mahaluxmi Race-Course on Thursday last.

Harnamsingh was thrown off his mount, when his pony came into collision with another on the field, and the animal toppled and rolled over him, crushing him underneath.

Harnamsingh was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital in an unconscious condition, but died without regaining consciousness. Death is stated to be due to injury to the brain.

MOINUDOWLA TEAM TO MEET AUSSIES

Secunderabad Match To Commence On Jan. 29

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 27.

The Aussies—Moinudowla cricket match will be played at Secunderabad on 29th January according to an interview had with the Secretary of the Moinudowla Eleven, as permission has been obtained for residency. Tents have been pitched on the gymkhana ground which accommodates more than 15,000 spectators.

The following comprise the Moinudowla Team:—Maharajakumar of Vijayanager (skipper), Wazir Ali, Amarnath, Amarsingh, Nissar, Bhayya, Meheromji, Amir Elahi, Banerji, S. M. Hussain, S M. Hadi.

Reserves:—Hyderali and Usha-Ahmed.

Umpires:—Bill Hitch and Hussainsha Isem.

OMISSION OF C. K. NAYUDU DEPLORED

Sacrifice Of Famous Cricketer On Altar Of Personal Jealousies.

The announcement of the personnel of the Indian Team to play the last of the unofficial Test Matches with the Australians at Madras during February has evoked keen disappointment in Cricket circles in Bombay. The glaring omission in the team of certain class players has surprised many.

In this connection a prominent Cricketer told the "United Press": "At no time in the history of Indian Cricket was the situation so intriguing as at the present. Judging from the trend of events of the last three months evidences are not wanting the existence in certain quarters of deep-laid plans to oust certain of our class players of Indian Cricket. The chief victim being Major C. K. Nayudu whose services to Indian Cricket

Mr. V. B. Shanbhag, Elphinstonian, who has won the Lord Brabourne Elocution Trophy in partnership with Miss S. J. Dastur for the Elphinstone College

are so well-known to the sporting public of India."

He characterised the lately devised slogan "Interest of Team Spirit" as only an excuse to the above end.

Continuing he said, "How can you expect Major Nayudu or for a matter of that, any player to play heart and soul and lead the team to success in such an intriguing atmosphere?"

He concluded:—

"Major Nayudu is still a classic player in Indian Cricket and in style and grace very few can rival him. Such a career as that of Major Nayudu after doing useful service to Indian Cricket for nearly a decade should be sacrificed at the altar of personal jealousies and intrigues forebodes only a disaster of great magnitude to the future of Indian Cricket."

EJECTMENT NOTICE ON LABOUR ASSN.

Tata Management Alleged To Have Violated Undertakings

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 26.

The Secretary of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, writes:—

A few months back the management of the Tata Iron and Steel Company of Jamshedpur sent an ejectment notice to the Labour Association to quit the office premises and the secretary's quarters. Since then the Association paid an instalment of rent, which was accepted by the company towards the payment and also intimated its willingness to continue regular payment of rents. But the Management all of a sudden disconnected the electric current and water supply in the month of July 1935. Sjt. S. Chandra Bose, President of the Labour Association on being informed of the circumstances wrote from Europe several letters to the Chairman of the Board of Directors reminding him of the Board's undertakings and protested against the move, but without avail as recently the Tata Company have instituted ejectment suits at the local court.

GRIMMETT TAKES 190 WICKETS IN TESTS

Clarrie Grimmett, the famous Australian bowler, made Test cricket history at Capetown on January, 4.

Playing against South Africa, he took his 190th wicket in Test cricket, and thus broke record held for nearly 25 years by Sydney Barnes, who had taken 189 wickets in Test Matches.

Sebastian Monteiro, 5, who was admitted into the K.E.M. Hospital last evening, suffering from a fracture of the skull sustained in a motor accident at Parel, died the same night.

An inquest will be held tomorrow.

EX-MINISTER DEFIES JUDGE

Lala Harkishanlal Refuses To Withdraw Remark Against Chief Justice

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

The insolvency proceedings against Lala Harkishenlal, ex-Minister of the Punjab before Mr. Justice Monroe to-day was marked by a passage-at-arms between Harkishenlal, and the judge.

While cross-examining Harkishenlal, counsel for the official liquidator (the petitioner) asked him if he remembered a certain document. Harkishenlal replied that he knew about it because of an "abusive reference to it by Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice. The Judge asked Harkishenlal to withdraw his statement but Harkishenlal replied that it was a fact.

Judge: "Do you withdraw it or not?"

Harkishenlal: "In order to enable the proceedings to continue I withdraw it."

Judge: "Do you withdraw it unconditionally or not? The case will go on in any case."

Harkishenlal: "Then I do not withdraw it."

The Judge said he reserved his order on the matter till the present proceedings had concluded.

Harkishenlal, in the course of his statement, dealt with the claims advanced by the official liquidator against him, and said that the claims in respect of a sum of one crore were time-barred and the major part of the rest was fully secured or was the subject matter of litigation. These claims, he said, could not form the basis of an insolvency petition.

The cross-examination of Harkishenlal was proceeding when the court rose.

It will be recalled that the case arose out of a petition of the official liquidator of the People's Bank of Northern India for declaring Harkishenlal an insolvent, claiming that he owed the Bank about Rs. 2,30,00,000.

NEW THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Central Advisory Council for Railways meets here on February 15.

It is understood that the new type of third-class carriage containing six compartments for sixteen passengers each designed by the G. I. P. Railway Administration will be shown to the members of the Council on or about that date.—United Press.

DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU

At the first sign of hair falling begin with Vitex. "Vitex" revitalizes and stimulates the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity. Vitex eradicates dandruff, stops hair falling and grows new healthy hair even on bald patches. It takes only three minutes a day, yet in that short time performs wonders.

Vitex treatment is easy to follow and is equally beneficial to both men and women.

VITEX Rs. 5 per bottle.

VITEX
THE WORLD'S BEST HAIR GROWER

PEARLINE (Paris) P. O. Box 493, Bombay.
Available Everywhere

SILKI-SUFT Shampoo:—Washing the hair with the best of soaps makes the hair brittle and weak. Silki-Soft shampoo thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp removing all dust, scurf and dandruff leaving the hair soft and lustrous like silk. Silki-Soft Re. 1/6/- per bot.

Agent for Ahmedabad: M/S S. K. GHOSE & Co., KAPASIA BAZAAR.

ASSOCIATED AUTOMOBILES
are demonstrating the new

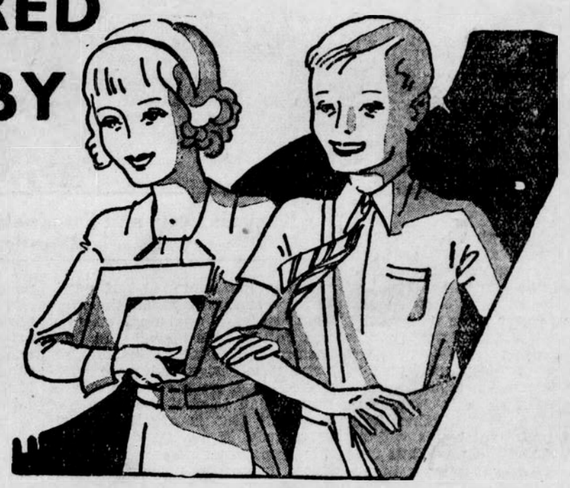
GRAHAM

the car for outstanding economy and performance

4 Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

25 to 30 M. P. G.

THEIR SCHOOL TIFFIN CATERED FOR BY



Wholesome and pure food is most essential for growing children, so wise parents choose only pure and nourishing Britannia Biscuits for their children.

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DO YOU?

BRITANNIA BISCUIT COMPANY LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF 33 VARIETIES

CENTRAL

(Home of the Stars.)
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG
CHARNI Rd.—OFF QUEEN'S Rd.
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Three Shows Daily
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

COME and SEE
THE MAN WHOSE CAREER WAS LAUNCHED BY THE GREAT GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—INIMITABLE BRITISH CHARACTER ACTOR
EDMUND GWENN
IN HIS BEST ROLE!

HE WAS CUPID and SHERLOCK HOLMES
—to this pair in love—and in trouble

THE Bishop MISBEHAVES
EDMUND GWENN
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
LUCILE WATSON
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture

NEXT SATURDAY
The Most Fascinating Sea Story Ever Told—
THREE GREAT ARTISTS IN THEIR GREATEST ROLES—
CHARLES LAUGHTON
CLARK GABLE
FRANCHOT TONE
IN
The 2,000,000 DOLLARS M.-G.-M. Film.
MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY
A FILM THAT WILL GRIP YOU BY THE SHEER INTENSITY of its DRAMA—
(See Page No. 8)

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The One and Only
GRACIE FIELDS
shows you with MIRTH & MELODY how to
"LOOK UP & LAUGH"
Hear GRACIE sing "Love is Everywhere" — You'll be charmed!

THE REGAL
Daily 3 Shows
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS
Charles BICKFORD
in
EAST OF JAVA

A Universal Adventure Romance!
Seven Men—one woman shipwrecked on JUNGLE ISLAND—Typhoons— Gorillas—Lions—Crocodiles!
STRANGE ADVENTURE!

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 6, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 4, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 25, 1305
Sunrise: 7h 14m
Sunset: 6h 30m
Hightide: 3-07 15-49
Lowtide: 9-24 21-24

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Municipal By-election: "B" and "E" Wards. Last Day of nominations

THURSDAY, January 30.

Anglo-Scottish Education Society: Annual Speech Day and Prize Distribution, Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice, presiding, C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Mooltan with English mails of Jan. 16 due at 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 31

Improvements Committee, 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 1.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting, First Day.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per s.s. 'Alipore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, there will be a public lecture on "The Task Before Us" by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the Tilak Mandir.

BOMBAY GOW-RAKSHAK MANDALI

Sir Ness Wadia will lay the foundation stone of the front portion of the Panashwadi property (Bhuleshwar Panashwadi) to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WORKERS AND BAKHALE BILL

Under the auspices of the Conference of the Workers concerned with the Bakhale's Bill, a public meeting will be held on Chaupatty to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Jhabwalla, Meherally, Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik, Parab, Hatim Durbar and others.

BYE-ELECTION IN 'B' AND 'E' WARDS

In consequence of Tuesday the 28th January 1936, being declared a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881 to-day (Wednesday) the 29th January, 1936, will be the election day instead of Tuesday the 28th January, 1936, as previously notified. Nomination papers will therefore be issued up to 4 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Wednesday) the 29th January 1936.

CITY AMBULANCE CORPS' MOURNING PARADE

(From A Correspondent)

A special Mourning Parade of the Volunteers of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps was held on Sunday last at 9 a.m. at the Vanita Vishram to mourn the sad death of His Majesty King George V.

Dr. H. D. Dastoor, Officer Commanding, conducted the Parade after which the Society's Flag was lowered half-mast and the Band played the Last-Post.

A condolence resolution was also passed. A copy of it is being forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

HEALTH VISITORS' INSTITUTE

Lady Students desiring to appear for the Health Visitors' Diploma Examination of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council should apply not later than 1st March 1936.

The course for the Diploma extends over a period of 12 months and will commence from 1st June 1936. The prospectus of the Institute, and the application form can be obtained from the undersigned, any week day, between 3 and 5 p.m.: B. N. Vakil, Director, Health Visitors' Institute, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Bombay 8.

SPEED TESTS FOR SHORTHAND WRITERS

The President of the Association, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association, Speed Tests ranging from 100 words to 200 words per minute will be held towards the middle of March this year.

Further information can be had from the Honorary Secretary of the Association Asthika Samaj, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.

Entries for the tests must reach Mr. R. Ramchandra, President of the Association, on or before Friday, the 14th February, 1935.

Medals, Prizes and Certificates will be awarded to the successful candidates.

Under the patronage of
H. E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay
KERALA KALA MANDALAM
Presents The
KATHAKALI
Traditional CLASSIC DANCE DRAMA, depicting Hindu Mythological Heroes and Gods!
at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THURSDAY, 30th and FRIDAY, 31st at
THE CAPITOL
PRICES: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open: Book Now.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Every Night at Eight", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Look up and Laugh" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"East of Java" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Bishop Misbehaves" Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"The Arizonian" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Bride of Frankenstein" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"I Give My Heart" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Hind Kesari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dr. Madhurika" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Red Rider" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Bright Eyes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Lost City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

12 noon. Selection of Indian Music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. An hour with Brunswick Records. 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p. m. A Variety Programme. By The School of Indian Music. 7-10 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p. m. Exposition of the Gathas. (In Gujarati). By Ervad Framroz A. Bode. 7-30 p.m. Vocal and Instrumental Solos. 7-50 p. m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light music. By Dinkarrao Amembal. 9-30 p.m. News in English, 9-45 p.m. Week's Sport by A. G. A. Norman. 10 p.m. The Life of Mozart. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'Looking Backwards.' 8-15 p.m. A Recital by Janet Powell (Mezzo-soprano). 8-30 p.m. 'High Spots'—No. 15: Old Eddystone Lighthouse.* 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin, Sold Violin, Isolde Menges, Relayed from the Pavilion Bournemouth. 10 p. m. News. 10-15 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet, directed by John MacArthur. 10-30 p. m. Close down.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, a debate will be held in the Secondary Training College to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. when Professor Correia Afonso will move that 'There should be Separate Colleges for Women.' Professor R. D. Choksi will oppose the motion. Other speakers will include Miss S. Panandikar, Prof. M. F. Colaco and Prof. A. Menezes.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

"GOVINDAGRAJA" POET'S DAY AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the C. K. Prabhu Sabha, Dadar, a cosmopolitan gathering of the Hindoos of all castes and creeds was held last week to commemorate the 17th. Anniversary of late Ram Ganesh Gadkari, popularly known as "Poet Govindagraja", of Mr. Keshaorao Thackeray, (Editor, "Prabodhan") was voted to the chair. Mr. V. S. Khandekar of Poona spoke touching on numerous literary and poetical peculiarities of late Gadkari, as a poet, dramatist and humourist. The unchallenged and yet unsurpassed supremacy of late Gadkari's literary and poetical abilities, said Mr. Khandekar, are a proof in themselves, inasmuch as none, during long span of 17 years since his demise, has dared to approach him in any respect, so far as drama and poetry are concerned.

B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following further donations towards the funds of the above institution have been received:—

Bai Avabai Muncherji Cama, in memory of her uncle, late Mr. Nusserwanji S. Batliwala; Rs. 250; Mrs. Mithibai C. Baxter, in memory of her father, late Mr. Muncherji D. Dadyseth Rs. 201; From the poor-boxes placed at (1) the hospital Rs. 94; (2) Seth Framji Cowasji Banaji's Fire Temple Rs.66; (3) Seth Hormusji Wadia's Fire Temple Rs. 21 and (4) Seth Manockji Seth's Agiary Rs. 11; Mr. Dhunjishaw Framji Kamdin Rs. 51; Mr. A. P. Madon Rs. 51.

Dr. Mrs. Shirinbai Jamshed Mody Rs. 50; From the Zoroastrian Staff of Messrs. Polson and Co., Rs. 33, the Zoroastrian friends of Messrs. The Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 8, the Zoroastrian friends of Messrs. the International General Electric Co., Rs. 4, anonymous Rs. 5, through Mr. R. D. Bagwadia Rs. 50.

Including sums less than Rs. 50, the total of sums received is Rs. 1,010 up to 24th January.

All-India Ambulance Competitions

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, the All India Ambulance Competitions were held in Bombay last week. In all 12 trophies were competed for by 66 teams, and 24 ladies. The standard of work was high, most of the winning teams obtaining not less than 80 per cent. marks, the highest secured being 957 out of 1,000 in the Auxiliary Force Ambulance Challenge Shield competition. The five ladies' teams that competed for the Countess of Willingdon Ambulance Challenge Bowl, and the 24 ladies for the Lady Hardinge Ambulance Challenge Bowl, evinced a high degree of training in both first aid and home nursing.

FACILITIES FOR INDIANS ABROAD

Demand For Training Of Apprentices By Store-Supplying Countries

Two resolutions of pertinent interest to Indian students and to Indian traders will be moved by Mr. Sarabhai Pratapraj at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to be held on 31st inst. one resolution wants the Government of India, all the Government and semi-Government bodies and Departments and Corporations to have inserted in all their contracts and agreements for the supply of stores, materials or services with Non-Indians a clause that the suppliers shall afford every facility to Indian apprentices for practical training in factories, workshops or offices so as to enable them to acquire full knowledge of the technique and work of their trade, industry, calling and profession.

The second resolution would call upon the Government of India that in every trade agreement which they may hereafter make with any country, provisions should be introduced for the appointment of a trade commissioner in that country to look after the due enforcement of the agreement by that country and that these Indian trade commissioners shall be accorded the same privileges as are allowed to corresponding officers of that country in India and that representatives of no country should be allowed in India any privilege which that country is not prebared to grant to corresponding Indian Officers within its own bodies.

Nagpada Police Make Queer Discoveries

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Novel methods of warning alleged sutta-gamblers, of the arrival of strangers are stated to have been adopted at a building, in Ripon Road, raided by the Nagpada Police last night.

A long string, with tinkering brass bells at one end, and with a watchman at the other was found in a room. At the slightest suspicion of intrusion the man on guard outside the room, would pull the string and the bells would ring, thus enabling the alleged gamblers to destroy as quickly as possible all tangible evidence or hide it from the police, should a raid take place.

CIGARETTE SIGNAL.

Deputy Inspector Chaudury raided the building and near the premises, a man was seen signalling with the lighted end of a cigarette to the occupants, of the room. When the police entered the room, after sending the bogus punter, they found, sutta slips and marked coins concealed in the roof. Some torn sutta slips were picked up from the sweeper's lane in the compound.

The floor of the room, where sutta bets were being received, it is alleged, was covered with blankets and bed sheets, so that nothing might appear unusual. But the police continued the search till 2-30 in the morning and recovered a number of sutta slips.

From one end of a sari, ostensibly spread out for drying, the police were able to unravel the latest opening figures bulletin and a few more sutta slips.

In this connection, Mrs. Antony Fernandez and Joseph D'Silva were taken into custody.

Additions To Congress House Picture Gallery

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

We have great pleasure to announce that Seth Jivram Kallianji nas kindly donated a portrait of the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel to the B.P.C.C.

We have further to announce that Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal has kindly donated a portrait of Pandit Malaviya to the B.P.C.C. on the occasion of the Congress Golden Jubilee.

Mr. Ramdas Pratap has been kind enough to donate a fine portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the B.P.C.C. on the occasion of the last Independence Day."

All these pictures have been put in the Picture Gallery at the Congress House.

Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya

The annual report of this Vidhyalaya for the year 1935 shows noteworthy progress in many directions. Beginning with only a dozen students in the year 1926, it has now on its rolls as many as 160 pupils of both sexes and of various communities. It now imparts instruction in vocal music and also in instrumental music of various kinds, such as harmonium, Dilruba, mandolin, violin, Sitar, Jalatarang, Tabla etc. The course in vocal music is spread over eight years and that for instrumental music occupies 6 years. The text-books in use are published by the institution itself, and students passing the various examinations are given certificates.

'VARSITIES AND CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

Step-motherly Attitude Deplored

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan 26

A unique and interesting function was held here on Friday last, when 'Al-Majmul-Arabi' held its annual social gathering in the Central Hall of the M. T. B. Arts College. Dr. M. B. Rehman, Principal, Ismail College, Mr. M. A. Shaikh, the Dist. Judge, College Professors and a large number of citizens from Surat and Rander were present on the occasion.

Dr. H. F. Hamdani in welcoming the guests traced the history and aims of the Society and referred to the richness of Arabic literature.

Dr. M. B. Rehman gave a bird's-eye-view of the development of University education in India. He contrasted the modern and the ancient ways of education and specially emphasized the step-motherly attitude of a University towards the classical languages.

One could not rely upon the University or the Government, but had to depend upon one's own self and the community for the progressive realisation of the advancement of the study of classical languages. It was, therefore, encumbrant upon the people to create chavis for the study of languages and amass a fund for the distribution of scholarships to the deserving students.

After the speeches, a musical concert was held and the function terminated with a grand dinner.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

Timing at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H.M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mails via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Ar. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Pasenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers) 8 55

DRY WEATHER CONTINUES

POONA, Jan 28.

The weather continues dry except for threequarters of an inch of rain in Coonoor and quarter of an inch in Gopalpur.

The western disturbance is affecting the Northwest Frontier.

Night temperatures were markedly below normal from East Punjab and East Rajputana to Assam.

Forecast:— Scattered showers are likely to occur on the Circars coast and in East Deccan, and rain or snowfall will extend into the Northwest Frontier.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-1-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.049 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 78.6 degrees 4.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 62.6 degrees 3.8 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 152 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-1-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 71.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Kathakali Dancers

On Thursday the Kathakali dancers will make their debut at the Capitol. The dancers from Malabar are all reputed exponents of the traditional Kathakali dances and are presented by the Kerala Kala Mandalam, the one authentic institution that has made of the Malabar dance a subject of systematic and scientific study and exposition.

Poet Vallathol, the founder of the institution, and his energetic colleague, Mukunda Raja, have established their right to the widest appreciation from the City. And, we feel assured that the City will not fail them. For, in the Kathakali survives a live tradition and a vital form of distinctive art. It is irreplaceable and its potentialities for future advancement are transparent but yet unmeasured. The Capitol will, therefore, one hopes, be crowded the two days when the distinguished artistes from Malabar grace the boards.

"Fidai"

The "Fidai", Bombay's three-monthly magazine, has published a special number called the "Aga Khan Golden Jubilee Number". It is very artistically produced on gold-bordered paper with quite a large number of illustrtions on art paper, including those of H. H. the Aga Khan and his family. It contains several messages wishing long life to the Aga Khan, including those from the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir Liaqat Husein, Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydri, and Sir V. T. K. Chari. G. Allana contributes an article in English, and there are articles in Gujarati as well, detailing the activities and services rendered by the Aga Khan to India in general and Ismaeli community, in particular. Sjt. Hamir Lakha writes a sketch on the life work of Vahab bin Abdulla Kaibi, showing that Islam has produced many sons "who have sacrificed their lives at the altar of Religion". There are a number of verses suitable to the occasion. As befits the occasion, the volume is beautifully got up, with an attractive frontispiece.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

According to a Bombay "Gazette Extraordinary" dated January 27, February 5 has been fixed for the nomination of the candidate, February 17 as the voting day and February 19 as the day for the counting of votes in the election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. G. Lely.

PATHE

Adolph Zukor presents
George RAFT Alice FAYE

The season's first musical dramatisation of radio's smartest broadcast
"EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT"
A Paramount Picture with
FRANCES LANGFORD
PATSY KELLY
A Walter Wanger Production
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Tph. 41561.

OPENING NEXT SATURDAY
SMASHING DOUBLE PROGRAMME
A Fitting successor to the famous record-breaker "Jawani-ki-Hawa"
YOU WILL NOW SEE
Devika Rani
Greater and more alluring than ever
BOMBAY TALKIES GREAT HITS
MOTHER
A heart rending tragedy of a mother's supreme sacrifice for her child
ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE
A hilarious comedy of a husband whose tricks to deceive his wife recoiled on himself.
Both in one Unique Entertainment
COMING NEXT SATURDAY
TO
IMPERIAL CINEMA
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1936

PLAIN-SPEAKING

The interview given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to press representatives in London is remarkable for his characteristic plain-speaking, a virtue which is necessary for a realistic presentation of the Indian question. In plainest of plain terms he stated the plainest of plain truth that the new constitution "mortgages India to a number of vested interests" and, therefore, the first item of the Congress programme should be to put an end to it. If an Englishman is at all surprised at this remark, it is obviously due to his ignorance—the Pandit rightly described even the so-called experts on India in Parliament "stupendously ignorant" of the real conditions in India. As proof of the futility of the new Constitution, the Pandit cited its incapacity to relieve to any appreciable extent the biggest of Indian problems, unemployment. Under the constitution, he said, India could not "move a little finger" toward the solution of this problem or the kindred one of agricultural and industrial development, as "every single vested interest in India was protected and could not be touched by any Legislature or Council."

Wanted Discussion

Such being the nature of the new Constitution, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had "not a shadow of doubt that the constitution could not be worked and nothing would be gained by working it." The only question before the Congress is how best to end it. The Pandit rightly expects that the Congress will put up candidates at the elections, "but with the definite idea in their minds of opposing the constitution." On the question of accepting office he was wisely reticent. Evidently he did not regard it as a matter of principle which dictated but one particular course of conduct irrespective of circumstances. Else he would have thought it his duty to express his view on the question, despite his being somewhat out of contact with the trend of circumstances in India. The right solution of the question can be arrived at only after a full discussion between the various groups in the Congress on the various factors bearing on it. Such a consideration, we believe, has induced the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference to refrain from adopting any resolution on the subject. There is no reason, however, why individual Congress leaders here should not discuss this problem publicly but dispassionately. Reticence on the subject should not be carried too far. The delegates to the Lucknow Congress session, who are to decide the question finally, should be enabled even from now to weigh the pros and cons of the subject. Else there is every chance of some important points being hustled during the excitement of the Congress session and considerable friction being caused thereafter among contending groups in the Congress.

Need For Communal Settlement

With regard to the communal problem Pandit Nehru justly observed that it "was very much over-rated and over-stated." There is no doubt that interested parties are making too much political capital out of it. But we do fear, on the other hand, that the urgency of a settlement is now being under-rated by many Congress leaders. It is true, as the Pandit pertinently observes, that the problem has existed mainly during the last twenty-five years, that it is more economical and political than religious and that it has touched only the upper classes and not the "masses" But whatever the origin and the nature of the problem, the unfortunate fact is that the problem exists and in some respects is getting worse; and the working of the Communal Award is ill calculated to simplify it. It is no use saying that the problem will be solved by a Constituent Assembly some time in the future. Though such an Assembly is to put its seal finally on this, as on other constitutional problems, it is necessary that the main lines of a settlement should be formulated as early as possible; else a settlement may be more and more difficult of achievement in the future. It is quite true that the communal problem has not so far touched the "masses". For that very reason it is necessary to mobilise mass opinion on this question and thus to counteract the mischief caused by the present communal leaders. We earnestly hope Pandit Nehru will take the lead in mobilising mass opinion on this and other questions the solution of which is most necessary for the winning of Swaraj.

The Cave Man's Mentality

Apart for the revival of Germany's old imperialist passion for colonies that it emphasizes, Herr Hitler's latest outburst constitutes an affront to India which should not be allowed to pass without an effective protest. Living as they do obsessed by fear of losing their iron hold over the people, dictators must periodically pamper to the nationalist or the imperialist sentiments of the people to retain their support. Hitler's speech was but another of such attempts and hence the emphasis on the White Man's Destiny to rule the world, the repetition of the usual German jingoistic cant and the devil-may-care attitude which dictators find so useful to assume on such occasions. The repeated reference to Germany's need for colonies and raw materials, however, bodes no good in the present international situation. The Germans seem to be anxious to follow the lead of Italy without fully realizing that such a step will be fraught with untold perils and dangerous possibilities that may throw Germany—and the world—into yet another cataclysm like the one started in 1914. With the barbaric view he holds on imperialism and colonization it is not surprizing that he should have attacked the League of Nations and declared that "Germany did not want even treaties or "alliances." Such things are calculated to rouse the Chauvinist sentiments of the people which are ideal props for a weakening dictatorship But what is most significant of the cave-man's mentality is Hitler's crude attempt, by insulting India, to flatter the British in order to secure their support to Germany's demands for colonies "A dominant people at last taught the Indians to walk," is a tribute to British imperialism which even an Englishman would hesitate to offer. In the face of this gratuitous outburst against her by the head of a foreign Government, India, if she were a free country, would have taken immediate steps to compel him to offer an apology. But there are still ways open to her people to bring Hitler to his senses. Until the references to India are openly withdrawn and due 'amende honorable' is made for them, India must cease to have anything to do with Germany. We trust, the public generally and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce as well as the Indian Legislative Assembly will immediately concert practical and effective measures to vindicate the honour of India.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION

Injustice Of Income Qualification

(BY SARABHAI).

II

I shall now deal with the second question of the Delimitation Committee as to whether it would be desirable to add certain minimum financial qualifications for the membership of the Commerce Chambers recognised as special constituencies. All these years the recognised qualification has been "being entered on the list of members for the time being in force of the Association forming such a constituency, or being entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf of and in the name of any firm or company or corporation entered in such list of members."

Successful Method

This method of representation of commerce has stood the test for half a generation and over. Almost all the representatives hitherto have stood sturdily by their charge to the entire satisfaction of the electorate and most often to the admiration of the Treasury Benches also.

The Franchise Committee in para 324 of its Report has expressed its satisfaction with the fair working of the method of the representation. But the Delimitation Inquiry Committee finds that "the opinion among members of the Commercial community is "sharply divided" on the the electoral qualifications. No grounds for the dissent are disclosed save the one that can be gleaned from the question "whether it would be desirable to add certain minimum financial qualification as the basis for admission to the electorates for the Commercial seats."

Income Qualification

I remember a suggestion made that the financial minimum should be the income of rupees 10,000 per annum on which income-tax is paid. Our consideration, therefore, should be whether the ten thousand or any other financial minimum so fixed will be a stable one. The suggestion may do for the rentier class who may be assured a steady income like that, year by year. But the actual trader has his ebbs and tides of fleeting and fluctuating fortune. Adverse fluctuations are not infrequent in these days of world depression. Then during his adverse circumstances should he be disqualified from membership and be struck off the roll? Should he hibernate and remain dormant periodically, and revive his membership by paying again the admission fees when he regains his qualifying financial minimum?

Impracticable

The next question to be seriously considered is whether he would disclose his income year by year to his constituency or its Returning Officer, even though it is to be treated as confidential under Section 54 if the Income-tax Act? Under the said Section no court shall be entitled to compel production of the particulars of the income notwithstanding any thing

(Continued on page 14—Col. 5).

THE SPIRIT OF SAKLATVALA STILL SAYS

I am not dead nor gone am I
So dry your tears and stop that sigh
I was the spirit of the future not the past
I came to show the way to the low and those of high caste
Spirit of greed I haunted in all its abodes
My spirit to it danger forbodes.
In spite of armies, navies and air power
Greed! I shall in the end o'er thee tower.
I spoke with passion and told the truth
Sought not the polished but cherished the uncouth
I was just a beacon in the flesh
My message to mankind will always be fresh.
Man to man shall no tribute pay
Each man will be his own master and none will say "Nay"
Babes in cradles will not cry for nought
While machine can produce and it ought
I trod down the barriers of race
And made millions love my voice and face
I am the spirit of East and West united
My hopes of progress shall not be blighted
The Port of Salvation for the Worker is sighted.
Onward Workers! Have my spirit and be delighted.

K. MALIK.

LONDON, January 17, 1936.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Tributes To Comrade "Sak"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
(By Air Mail)

The mortal remains of Shapurji Saklatvala, were kept on view for four days, by the special request of many friends and admirers, who belonged to various political organisations in this country. They wanted to file past his stately remains which were lying in a room flooded with rich flowers, most of them white lilies and red carnations. In the room were dim candle lights giving a view of the smiling face that knew no rest. By the side of the coffin was sandlewood letting out oriental incense and by the feet of the departed Indian patriot was standing equally majestically the statue of his guru Comrade Lenin, which was presented to him only two years ago by his Russian comrades when he made a trip to the Fatherland of the workers. Thus watched by the spirit of Lenin friends and admirers,—comrades, who fought shoulder to shoulder, led by Harry Pollitt, Campbell, Ben Bradley, Reginald Bridgeman, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Dr. K. S. Bhat, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon and several comrades from the British Labour Party, paid their respect to one who had cherished the hope of establishing a workers' fatherland in his mother country, on Monday, before the remains were taken to the crematorium at Golders Green, about four miles from his residence.

His Sincerity

They carried him shoulder high in the presence of over 2,000 mourners. They all recognised that Comrade "Sak", the term of endearment and love with which he was known to so many people in this country. As a man he was human: he had his beliefs, his friendships, his moods. At the same time no critic, however honest, is infallible; nor with the most rigorous discipline, can he force himself to complete consistency. "Sak" was a critic of no mean acumen. He was a fighter, a fighter against the existing order of society. In the turmoil of the fight he may not have been consistent on occasions, but his mourners knew that he was utterly sincere in all the steps that he took ever since he was driven to political warfare thirty years ago.

Helped by Parsee women, Mrs. Saklatavala took her seat in the crematorium hall, on her side being her three sons, two daughters, a son-in-law and the two daughters-in-law. She had behind her those other mourners, who had come from all parts of the town and country. Even the East Indian seamen hawkers, pedlars made their trips to the Golders Green station to follow the three sons and Mr. K. P. Mehta (who was the chief family mourner) who followed the hearse. Thanks to the Parsee Association of Europe, a Parsee ceremony gave the signal that we were now paying our last respect to Shapurji. "Humata, Hukata, Ahurwasha" said the three Priests as they commenced the last rites in grave and solemn atmosphere. As the rites proceeded, the silent, motionless still mourners who had repressed their emotion could resist it no more. Men and women, comrades and critics could not help shedding tears as they saw the hour was drawing nearer and nearer. The prayers over, Mrs. Saklatvala offered sandlewood followed by other relatives and members of the Parsee community. "Fire to fire we give you of your own": "Earth to earth we give you of your own", "air to air we give you of your own" was now the only keynote as Harry Pollitt paid his homage to his fellow-soldier.

Pollitt's Tribute

Speaking in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain and the Executive Committee of the Communist International, Pollitt, taking his stand by the coffin, draped in hand-printed Surat (Indian) saree and a blazing Red flag over it, said, "It will be hard for us to live up to the work of you, Comrade Saklatvala. But paying you our last tribute we pledge ourselves that the Red Flag which you bore so nobly aloft shall remain unsullied in our hands." It was difficult to catch all that Pollitt said as we were too full with grief. Women and men, comrades, who had known and loved "Sak", were once again moved to tears. It was the singing of the "International" which lifted our bowed heads again. The body of Shapurji Saklatvala, the restless and indomitable fighter, was cremated in the presence of over 2,000 mourners. But as Pollitt said, "His work will live, and we shall in our time build up that beautiful life here for which Saklatvala had always fought."

He Loved Flowers

After the cremation Mrs. Saklatvala expressed the desire that the flowers that had been laid on the remains of her departed husband should be sent to hospitals. The flowers came from America, China, Japan, Russia, and India. They were also from friends in England and on the Continent. The hearse was covered with flowers sent by "Sak's" relatives and the rest of them, which included from the editors of newspapers in London and India, were sent to hospitals. Earlier in the day as I put flowers on behalf of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mrs. Saklatvala told me: "Shapur was always a lover of flowers. Later on bearing bravely her burden of sorrow, she said: "Shapur was always working hard. He was working all night some nights. He never gave up till 2-30 a.m. He worked so hard." And all those who stood in the crematorium knew for whom he had worked so hard.

On Sunday, the column writer of the "Sunday Times" said this of Shapurji Saklatvala. He "had a difficult role to play when he became the first Communist Member of the House of Commons. He sat with the Socialists but he never trimmed his sails to win their approval and, indeed, they often resented his uncompromising speeches. Likes and dislikes in the House are not affected, or not much affected, by differences of opinion. Whatever party label he wears the sincere man is respected; and for Mr. Saklatvala there was soon a warmer feeling. He played his lone part straightforwardly and, in private intercourse, was invariably courteous and friendly. Many old opponents were grieved to hear of his death. . . ."

Hindu Association

The Hindu Association of Europe held a general meeting on Sunday afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. K. M. Pardhy, the provisional chairman of the Association. The meeting passed a Constitution of the Association and elected Dr. Pardhy as its president. It was decided that only life members (paying £5-5-0 to the Association as their fees) shall be permitted to vote at the meetings of the institution. Ordinary members of three years standing would also be permitted to vote. The meeting elected Dr. C. L. Katial (Punjab), Dr. M. D. Thakore (Gujerat), Dr. K. M. Pardhy (Bombay), Dr. D. N. Dutt (Bengal), and Mr. Subba Rao, Barrister-at-law (Madras), as Trustees of the Association. The election of Vice-President, Secretaries and other Executive officers was left to a committee of thirteen Life Members. The meeting stood in silence for a few minutes in memory of the late Mr. Saklatvala.

Frankly Speaking

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

The situation in Egypt has suddenly taken a turn for the worse. Nahas Pasha, it appears, could not see his way to accept the Premiership. What is still more unfortunate, fresh trouble is reported between the students and the Police in Cairo resulting in several of the students being wounded by the police firing. Adequate details as to the exact origin of trouble are not yet available but the situation is most intriguing and will only improve if Britain decides to do the right and just thing by Egypt by accepting the demand of the Wafdist Party whose leader is the only accredited representative of the people.

TITLE-HOLDERS AND CONGRESS.

A resolution of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference re-emphasizes one of the items of the old programme of Non-co-operation, namely, the boycott of titles. It declares that no title-holder shall be eligible for election, on behalf of the Congress, to local bodies or legislatures till he renounces his title. It seems to remind the public that Congress has not withdrawn this particular boycott. There has been no Congress propaganda in this respect for several years past as it has been thought superfluous. But the Madras resolution should remove any possible misunderstanding about the subject. It will be well for other provincial Congress organisations, too, to remind the public that Congressmen cannot have anything to do with titles.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to find that the Bombay Municipal Corporation is paying serious attention to the question of extending free and compulsory primary education throughout the city. It has long been committed to this very necessary reform and the system is already working in some wards of the city. Due to various reasons, however,—not the least among them being Government's lukewarm attitude, progress has been held up for some years now. The scheme of extending free compulsory education to the B and E wards has been hanging fire for nearly eight years, while Government are paying attention to the matter! The Corporation by passing a resolution requesting Government to expedite their decision, has once more focussed public attention on this crying educational need of the city. Nor can the usual excuse of financial stringency be trotted forth now, when it is remembered that there is a move to reduce the general tax. It is hoped that the Corporation will not rest content till the benefits of free compulsory education are made available in all parts of the city.

WELCOME COMPROMISE.

How educative and earnest propaganda is helpful in solving the Harijan problem is seen from the happy ending of the impasse in the village of Nandur Shingothe in the district of Nasik. It will be remembered that there was acute tension between the caste Hindus and the Harijans of the place lately, as a result of which the Harijans had boycotted Hindu schools. The League for the abolition of Untouchability which has been recently started in the district, at once started making inquiries and bringing about reconciliation between the parties. The League found that the allegations of harassment made by the Harijans against the caste Hindus were proved, and they have succeeded in prevailing upon the latter to make amends by giving a suitable compensation to the Harijans. It is thus evident that the caste Hindus are not totally impervious to the calls of justice and reason, and that it is rather such an appeal to their higher nature, than an unrelieved denunciation which will ultimately succeed in guaranteeing fair-play and fellow-feeling for the Harijans.

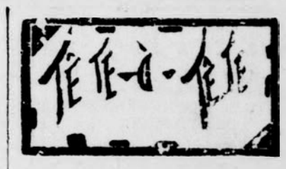
Hitler's Insult

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Herr Hitler's latest outburst against India, published in to-day's newspapers, is a direct thrust against India's self-respect. Every Indian who has self-respect and independence of opinion would feel the sting in it. It seems the Nazi leader is infected with the same arrogant attitude which his brother-dictator, Mussolini, had before he declared war against Abyssinia. In making out a case for colonisation by white races, he has only betrayed his ignorance of facts about India. He must know that Indians were able not only to "walk" but to run before the white-races came over to India. He must also know that Indians had a better "heroic conception of life" than many of his European brothers. "The trouble in India" commenced "after the arrival of the British in India" and soon they found it easy to dominate over the house that was divided against itself, by pitting one power against the other. He must further know that our present disability to "walk" is solely due to our enforced disuse of the powers of activity and does not in any way prove that India was not constitutionally self-supporting before the advent of foreign races in India.

The responsible leaders of Indian opinion should make it their special task to reply to such insulting outbursts of European leaders who in order to gain their own ends betray their ignorant followers by such misrepresentation of facts. It is in the interest of our cause to place before the Westerners the true facts about India. Indifference to such things will make our case worst.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. S.



1936 A VINTAGE YEAR.

The resultant spirit, let us all hope, does not make the already tipsy world still more confounded.

* * * *

A detenue in Bengal has successfully passed the examination of Master of Laws.

And we bet even in the wide study necessary for this highest legal test he didn't come across a law similar to the one under which he is detained.

* * * *

According to a Reuter message, 1,500 Abyssinians were killed by the Italian army recently.

It is not yet known, however, how many of these were (1) sick and dying men in Red Cross camps, (2) civilians, and (3) women and children.

* * * *

In his recent speech, Herr Hitler declared that Germany was so strong now that she needed no help from the League. Germany, he added did not even need treaties or alliances.

Would it be had form we wonder, to remind the Fuhrer that the Reich was in an almost similar optimistic frame of mind in the beginning of 1914?

* * * *

Herr Hitler further said that Indians did not send a delegation to England begging to be taught how to walk, but that the English went to India to teach Indians to walk. They went because the White Race was destined to rule by its heroic conception of life. There was trouble for over a century, after the arrival of the British, but at last a dominant people taught the Indians to walk.

Even the English, we hope, would blush at such overpowering flow of compliments.

* * * *

Indians need not take offence at the insult hurled at them by the Fuhrer, firstly because a dictator reduced to flattering another rival Power is an object more for pity than for scorn, and secondly because he has at least been frank and brutally outspoken when he declared that "Colonies are acquired by right of might."

* * * *

An amendment which had a humorous touch provoked considerable laughter in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, but since it received the support of the nominated members of the Government, it provoked still more hearty laughter.

—Corporation Report.

If only the nominated members could think they wouldn't have regarded the situation as funny.

* * * *

The amendment moved by Dr. Deshmukh requested the Government "to expedite the attention" which they had promised six years ago to bestow on the question of introducing compulsory primary education in certain wards of the city.

The "humorous touch" rather escapes us. To our mind, the situation is distinctly pathetic—if not exactly scandalous—when Government have to be asked after six years "to expedite attention" on such questions of urgent matters of public importance.

But if we had to draft the amendment we wouldn't have been so direct. The proper way would have been to request Government to "consider at an early date the possibility and the expediency of considering the advisability of expediting attention on the question of ....."

* * * *

Asks a confrere—

"Does Il Duce remember a Socialist agitator called Benito Jaurez Mussolini who in 1911, on the occasion of the Italian invasion of Tripoli, delivered a violent speech before a group of working men in course of which he asked his audience not to waste their time in passing resolutions but to stop the war by deeds?"

As temperamental ladies remark after serious quarrels with their husbands, "It wasn't me, my dear, it was my other self, the horrible other self." So may Il Duce remark in reply.

* * * *

Mud baths are the latest device of beauty experts to add to feminine charm.

Got the idea perhaps from the Hippopotamus at the zoo!

* * * *

"Henry, dear," remarked the invalid's wife, "I'll have to run away for an hour or so. I've got the material for a new dress for the dress-maker."

"But," complained the patient, "do you think it right to be thinking of dress while I'm so ill."

"Henry, it will be all right, whatever happens: it's black dress!"

809,182 Pay Last Respects

King Edward Entertains Five Kings & President

Historic Scene At Dinner At Buckingham Palace

Four Sons Of Dead Monarch Mount Guard At Westminster Hall Before Closure Of Lying-in-State Ceremony

(Reuter's Extra Special Service)

LONDON, January 27.

There was a historic scene at Buckingham Palace this evening when King Edward VIII entertained to dinner five Kings, the French President, and all other male Royal guests and heads of the Foreign Missions attending the funeral. The company wore black knee-breeches, silkstockings and evening coats. The dinner service included the famous goldplate.

The servants were in blue or scarlet coats and black breeches. The Queen Mother with the Queen of Norway and other British Royal ladies dined separately, while King Edward's suite and foreign entourages dined in a third room. After dinner the six Kings joined the two Queens and other Royal ladies.

ROYAL BROTHERS MOUNT GUARD

At midnight, the King arrived at Westminster Hall in full Guard's uniform followed by his brothers. The four brothers proceeded to mount guard on the coffin with the King at the head of the coffin.

After half an hour, the Royal brothers left the dais at a slow march. This incident which was the most dramatic of the four days' vigil happened with the majority of the public who continued to pass the bier being unaware of what was happening.

They merely thought the Guard on the bier had been supplemented as the Royal brothers were wearing Guards' uniform. Throughout the thirty minutes the King and his brothers were absolutely immobile.

When Westminster Hall closed at 4 a.m. a total of 809,182 people had witnessed the Lying-In-State.

LAST RITES OF LATE KING

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The King's brothers, Foreign Kings and Princes and Members of the Royal Suites are attending the Funeral Ceremony in St. George's Chapel.

The King will take part in the celebrations of the last rites. When the bier carrying the coffin of the late King has been lowered beneath the floor of the chapel, His Majesty will scatter a handful of earth from a silver bowl upon the coffin as the Archbishop of Canterbury speaks the committal words.

Every effort will be made to ensure that the lowering of the coffin takes place during the observance of the two minutes silence, which begins at 1-30 p.m. if the carefully prepared schedule is kept, the last words of the sentences will be spoken exactly as the silence begins. Gradually the coffin will sink from view, while the British Empire will become an unseen congregation about the grave.

Four Generations of Royal Family.

Four generations of the Royal Family stood together by King George's bier last night. They were, Princess Luise, the Duchess of Argyle, the late King's Aunt Princess Helena Victoria, his cousin the Princess Royal, his daughter and her two sons Viscount Lascelles and the Honourable Gerald Lascelles.

The Royal party which also included the Earl of Harewood drove from Buckingham Palace and remained for nearly twenty minutes. Dense crowds in Parliament Square watched in respectful silence as they drove away.

The Prime Minister also visited Westminster Hall last night and stood for a few minutes in silent homage.

King's Last Public Act.

During an address at an impressive broadcast memorial service last night the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to King George's unswerving devotion to duty and gave a touching account of the King's last public act. He said: "Twelve hours before his death, sitting very thin and frail on his chair, he held the meeting of his Privy Council. The order for the constitution of the Council of State was given by him in his old clear voice "approved". He was asked whether he wished to sign the order in his own hand. "Yes, I have always signed myself" but his hands could not grasp the pen.—B. O. W.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES AT FUNERAL

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra will represent the Government of India at tomorrow's funeral procession, in which Commander C. J. Nicoll and Lieut. D. N. Mukerji will represent the Indian Navy.

The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra and the Raja of Sawantwadi will also take part in the procession.

The representatives of India at the burial service at Windsor will include Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Findlater Stewart, Sir Denys Bray, Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Lancelot Graham and Mr. J. A. Hubback.—Reuter.

ALL SILVER COINS WITHDRAWN IN ITALY

ROME, January 27.

The withdrawal from circulation of all silver coins was announced this evening, thus enforcing the decree made last May. The result may mean the sudden absence of small change in Italy, as the new order does not provide for the printing of notes to replace the coins. There will only be ten lire notes introduced during recent months together with nickel one and two lire pieces.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUOAN PATROL ATTACKED

Japanese Demand Withdrawal Of Mongol Troops

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 27.

Another incident occurred on the Mongol-Manchukuo frontier according to a report received by Japanese circles in London from Hoseiding alleging that a Mongolian force of over 100 soldiers with one or two tanks attacked the Manchukuoan patrol in the Helmut region in Manchukuo.

The Manchukuoans who were outnumbered, were forced to retreat leaving one killed.

The Manchukuo Government has strongly protested to the Mongolian Government demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Mongolian troops from

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The Mill Kamdar Union Ahmedabad has resolved to celebrate the Labour Week in the first week of February, in accordance with the decision of A. I. T. U. C. Co-operation of the Gandi Union, Majur Mahajan, Municipal Workers' Union, Shop-keepers' Union, Bus Drivers' Union has been sought.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, and Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, arriving at Sandringham for the Privy Council meeting convened to form a Council of State for conducting affairs during the late King's illness.

RESERVE BANK MAKES 56 LAKHS PROFIT

Share-Holders Get 3-1/2 Per Cent Dividends

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The first annual general meeting of the Reserve Bank will be held in Calcutta on Monday February 3. The Central Board of Directors will submit to the shareholders the accounts of the Bank for the period from April 1 to December 31, 1935, and as required by Act two auditors will be elected. Messrs Love, Messrs Lovelock and Lewis and S. B. Billimoria and Co and Shastri and Shaw being eligible have offered themselves for re-appointment.

The report of the Bank's activity and the general condition during the period under review has been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary from Delhi There were six meetings of the Board during period of which three were held in Calcutta, one in Bombay, one in Madras and one in Delhi. The Committee of the Central Board met 19 times in Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

The report of Mr. Darling on the working of co-operative banks and credit societies in India together with a note containing the proposal for the constitution of an Agricultural Credit Department as required by Sec. 54 of the Reserve Bank Act were received by the Bank in June, 1935, and considered by the Board in November, 1935, when it was decided to request the Local Governments through the Government of India to collect and furnish to bank further particulars. The Bank it is stated will proceed to formulate its proposal when this further information is available.

Referring to the issue of shares of the Bank it is pointed out that arrangements for receiving applications were made at 574 stations. The actual number of applications received were 1,34,558. The issue as a whole was oversubscribed to the extent of nearly five crores, whole the process was completed with the utmost despatch and without hitch.

Within ten days, elections to the local Boards of the Reserve Bank, in spite of novelty of procedure introduced by Statutory imposition of the Single Transferable Vote, were carried through simultaneously in all five areas.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

The Gilt-Edged Market underwent some wild fluctuations owing to various reasons the principal of which were the Abyssinians and the silver crisis. Despite these repercussions the undertone remained sound and as soon as confidence was restored recovery was rapid and at the close of the year dated issues were at their peak for the year, the Sterling Loan and Rupee Loan, both at 3 per cent, made favourable reception and at the close of the year while Sterling issue was at a slight premium the Rupee issue was at a heavy premium. The principal factor in the strength of the bullion and exchange is the export of gold which has been maintained at the average of approximately £700,000 per week.

GOLD EXPORT.

For the year the export of gold totals 46.83 crores bringing the total export from September, 1931, to 256.76 crores.

The Directors add "There is no reason to assume that the average figure will greatly diminish in the near future."

The Report also refers to the violent fluctuations in the Silver Maket and says: "The prices reacted violently but it is satisfactory to note that the demands were generally met and there were only insignificant failures; the highest price touched in Bombay was Rs. 84-4 per 100 tolas and least Rs. 51 per 100 tolas in the months of April and December respectively.

The Bank Rate remained at 3-1/2 per cent for the major part of the year but easy conditions and weight of money awaiting investment compelled reduction to 3 per cent.

COMMODITIES

As regards the commodity prices, cotton was dull on American uncertainty, wheat was featureless, in the market there is increased demand for tea with some improvement in prices, raw jute, consequent on the crop restriction scheme and unfavourable monsoon, is comparatively high. Paddy has also experienced a bad season by reason of the monsoon in Bengal, Industrial enterprises are on the improvement. Steel has had a profitable year. Hessians are in fair demand but at a slender margin of profit. Cotton mills have had some difficulty during the year, cloth has been in good demand but at barely payable rates.

ANNUAL PROFIT

The annual accounts show a net profit at Rs. 56 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 13,12,000 will be utilised for payment to share-holders of dividend at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent.

"JOGESH DAY" ON SUNDAY

U. P. Congressmen Urge Country-wide Observance

LUCKNOW, Jan. 27.

An appeal to the Nation has been issued under the signature of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Sjt, Sampurnanand, Dr. Murari Lal, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta, Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tewari, Mr. Bishambhar Dayal Swarup, Mr. Ramkrishna Khattri, and Mr. Chandra Dhar Johari.

APPEAL TO NATION.

In the course of the appeal, it has been stated: "To-day is the 75th day of Jogesh Babu's hunger-strike in Lucknow Jail. Yet it does not seem that the heart of the Government has moved. He may suddenly die any day. If he does not die, he may contract some incurable disease due to his feeble health as the reason of his prolonged hunger-strike. In that case his death will be certain.

In the end the signatories appeal to the nation to observe the "Jogesh Day" on February 2, which has been declared by the All-India Socialist Party and the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, in a befitting way and express forcefully its opinion so that the Government may accede to the proper and necessary demands of Jogesh Chatterji and his life may be saved.—United Press.

A rally of scout troops under the management of the Local Boy Scout Association will be held at Jaipur towards the end of January or the beginning of February, on the occasion of the giving away of the trophies and flag won by the different troops in connection with His Highness the Chief Scout's Flag competition.

Further Bombing Of Red Cross Units

Ambulance Commanders Ordered To Remove Emblems On Account Of Italian Savagery

LONDON, January 27.

While there is no further news to-day of the big battle in Makalle the Italians claim a further successful thrust of 45 miles in northwest Negelli in which 1,500 Ethiopians were killed.

Addis Ababa complains of further bombing on Red Cross units. It is stated that Ambulance Commanders have ordered Red Cross emblems to be removed on the ground that they are more dangerous than protective.

Three more members of the Swedish Ambulance are due at Addis Ababa to-morrow. They were forced near Negelli to abandon their lorries and remaining equipment saved from bombing near Dolo.

Doctor Hooper, the Canadian in charge of the Abyssinian Red Cross Ambulance at Sidamo also lost his equipment at Negelli.—Reuter.

U. S. SENATE OVER-RIDES ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

The Senate has followed the House of Representatives and over-ridden President Roosevelt's veto of the War Veterans' Bonus Bill.—Indian Allied News.

Bonus Bill.

President Roosevelt has ordered that the Bonus Bill be put into effect "as expeditiously as accuracy will permit."—Reuter.

U. S. NEUTRALITY BILL FAVOURED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has reported favourably on the administration's Neutrality Bill.

The Bill provides for a mandatory embargo on munitions to belligerent countries.—Indian Allied News.

M. VENIZELOS TO STAGE COME-BACK?

(Indian Allied News)

ATHENS, January 28.

The leading newspapers here are silent on the possibility of the return to political power of M. Venizelos following his party's success at the recent general elections.

The general impression, however, is that M. Venizelos might fear a sudden coup d'etat and his arrest by General Kondylis. In these circumstances, it is felt that M. Venizelos will not return to Greece until officers friendly to himself have been reinstated.

M. Venizelos' party secured the largest number of seats of any single party although they are outnumbered by the combined opposition.

SWEDISH RED CROSS EQUIPMENT LOST

STOCKHOLM: Jan. 27.

The Swedish Consul in Addis Ababa has reported to the authorities here that an ambulance and lorries, belonging to a Swedish Red Cross Unit, was lost in the recent fighting on the Southern front.

The staff of the Unit have retired 125 miles from the line and are leaving for Addis Ababa by aeroplane. The ambulance equipment is being reconstructed.—Indian Allied News.

12 STUDENTS INJURED IN CAIRO RIOTING

CAIRO, January 27.

It is now reported that twelve students were wounded at Mansura, two seriously.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS MAY HOLD BALANCE IN GREEK PARLIAMENT

ATHENS, Jan. 27.

It is officially stated that the followers of M. Venizelos have secured 139 seats in the general election which has just taken place. This number includes 12 Republicans.

The anti-Venizelists, on the other hand, have secured 148 seats. This includes 70 seats gained by followers of General Kondylis and 66 seats gained by M. Tsaldaris' party.

It appears that the Communists are likely to hold the balance of power in the new Parliament as they have secured most of the remaining 26 seats.

The Premier has issued a statement declaring that as no party has secured an absolute majority the co-operation of all parties is necessary to ensure stable Government. In order to effect this a Coalition Government, he says, is essential.—Indian Allied News.

Manchukuo.—Reuter.

MANGALORE MUSLIM DIES IN FRANKFURT

(SPECIAL CABLE)

FRANKFURT, Jan. 27

Mr. Zynuddin a Mohammedan, from Mangalore, Madras Presidency, died of heart disease at the Municipal Hospital, where he was a patient since November 10 last year.

He came to Frankfurt accompanied by his wife on the advice of a Bombay specialist.

Mr. Zynuddin will be buried according to Moslem ritual at the Frankfurt cemetery.

AMERICA VISITED BY ARCTIC SPELL

235 People Die From Excessive Cold

CHICAGO, January 27.

America's spell of Arctic weather has claimed 235 victims since Wednesday. The country is ice-locked from the rockies to the Atlantic Coast. All twentieth century records for continued cold in the mid-West have been broken and the Niagara Falls have been frozen over for three days, which has never happened before in living memory. The cold spell is now entering its second week, only Florida and the Pacific Coast have escaped.—Reuter.

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HERE IT IS!--THE CLUE TO THE CHELFORD TREASURE!
SUDDENLY THE LIGHTS GO OUT--AND FRAMED IN THE LARGE WINDOW
LYMAN ANDERSON
THE BLACK ABBOT!
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Alternatives For Lucknow Congress

SOCIALISTS EXPLAIN MEERUT LEAD

"The Message of Meerut" was the subject on which speeches were made at a crowded public meeting in the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening by members of the Congress Socialist Party. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Party and Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari presided.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said that the Meerut Conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party met in an atmosphere of great earnestness. The meetings were brief and businesslike. There was complete unanimity on all the topics discussed, and it was not the least remarkable feature of the Conference that deliberated upon all the burning questions of the day. Undoubtedly the most important resolution that the Conference was called upon to discuss, related to the picture of the Congress, as the Congress Socialists visualised it. The Congress was to-day, the most powerful political organisation in the country. But it had still to attract to itself the vast number of the toiling masses, and unless, far reaching modifications were made in its programme and policies, it would not catch the imagination of the exploited section of the people and win their allegiance.

PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS

For this purpose its constitution should be so amended as to provide for adequate representation of peasants, workers and other exploited classes, through their class organisations.

The objective of the Congress should be complete Independence, where all power was transferred to the producing masses and the key industries together with mines and banks were nationalised. Land would belong to the actual cultivator and landlordism would be abolished. The Congress should unequivocally declare itself in favour of abolition of the Indian States. One of the most important items in its programme should be the cancellation of debts of workers and peasants, thus giving them a change of starting a new life with a clean slate.

Armed with such a programme the Congress would gather round itself all the potentially dynamic elements in this country. This would be working out the Karachi resolution on fundamental rights, to its logical conclusion.

ROLE OF SOCIALISTS

It likewise elaborated the role of the Congress Socialist Party inside the Congress.

ANTI-MINISTRY MANIFESTO.

Mr. M. R. Masani, the Officiating General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party said that he would deal with the lead Meerut had given so far as the attitude towards the new Constitution was concerned. It was not a Socialist issue at all, but a nationalist one. Recently seventy prominent Congressmen including Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, an ex-Member of the Congress Working Committee, Shri Prakash, M.L.A., Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai had issued a manifesto advocating non-acceptance of office by Congressmen.

JAWAHAR ON NEW CONSTITUTION.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President-elect of the Indian National Congress, had said in London only the day previously that the first item of the Congress programme was to put an end to the Government of India Act.

This could only be done, the speaker said, by carrying out the policy of wrecking the Constitution put forward by the Meerut Conference of the All India Congress Socialist Party; and that was by refusal to form a cabinet when the Congress Party was in a majority.

In provinces where the Congress Party was in a minority, it should use the floor of the legislature for pushing forward the immediate demands of the peasantry. Any constitution which failed to meet these demands could not last long. Thus the Constitution would be exposed most effectively.

WRECKING BY ACCEPTING OFFICE?

There are Congressmen, however, said Mr. Masani, "like Mr. Satyamurti who ask us to wreck the constitution by making them Ministers. They will wreck the Congress in the process and not the Constitution."

It was urged that Congress Ministers would be able to obtain certain concessions for the poor people. Mr. Masani again quoted Pandit Jawaharlal's statement in London that "they could not move their little finger towards the solution of the problem of unemployment or those of land and industrial development" to show that the hopes held out by the right way of the Congress were thoroughly unjustified.

RAO BAHADURS AS CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

"We may soon have Rao Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs as Congress Candidates if Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has his way!"

SOCIALISTS ENDORSE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar said that the Meerut conference, having defined what complete Independence meant, had given a clear lead to the working class and peasants to fight for the attainment of Independence by strengthening their class organizations. The conference, in asking for a change in constitution of the Congress, had demanded the representation of the working class and peasantry through their organisations. It had also passed a resolution for the fundamental rights of the working class such as (1) living wage, (2) recognition of unions, (3) one month's leave, (4) two months maternity leave, (5) adult suffrage, (6) unemployment allowance, (7) right to strike and picket. The conference in short had endorsed all the demands of the working-class and had pledged to make the "Labour Week" a success by participating in all its programmes. The Conference had made concrete suggestions to bridge about structural T. U. unity between the two central organisations. He concluded by appealing to the workers to take their full share in the fight for freedom.

The Chairman announced that "Jogesh Chatterjee Day" would be observed at a public meeting at Chowpatty on Sunday, 2nd February, at 6 p.m.

The meeting then terminated.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR KING GEORGE

(Continued from page 1)

window and balcony and many special stands were packed with people dressed in black.

TRIBUTES AT HYDE PARK.

In Hyde Park 600 men of the British Legion bearing 60 Standards, including many foreign representatives, not excepting Germany too, paid the last salute as the gun-carriage passed.

The bearer party of the Grenadier Guards at Paddington Station slowly carried the coffin to the special black and purple saloon, while other Royalties saluted. Royalties entered the train, which was drawn by the locomotive "Windsor Castle," in which the late King drove with the Queen on the footplate during his visit to the Swindon Works in 1924.

AT WINDSOR.

The moment when the train crossed the Thames Bridge and was entering the Borough of Windsor, the Sebastopol bell in the Round Tower, which only tolled at the death and funeral of a monarch, began tolling 101 minute strokes. From the station the procession proceeded to the Sovereigns' Gateway through the town skirting the Royal Mews. The route was lined by Regular Troops also by the Oxford and Cambridge University and Eton and other school Officers' Training Corps.

Every fifteen yard the Standards were draped in crepe and linked with violet and black.

TWO STRIKING INCIDENTS.

Two striking incidents marked the burial service at the St. George's Chapel. Firstly, the sprinkling of earth from the silver vessel by the present King on his father's coffin during the Committal and secondly, the proclamation by the Garter King of Arms of Titles of the deceased monarch.

As the funeral procession entered the west door, the choir sang the opening sentences. The coffin was placed in a special bier in the choir, the King and Queen Mary standing at the head and Earl Marshal, Lord Steward, Garter King at Arms, at the foot.

The principal mourners were behind the King and Queen Mary, while the whole of the choir was occupied by Knights of the Garter and Foreign Royalties. The nave accommodated 1,000 specially invited persons on tiers erected on each of the sides.

BURIAL SERVICE.

The Bishop of Winchester, who is Prelate of the Order of the Garter, read a lesson from the revelation, Chapter XXI and after that followed it with the hymn: "Abide with me."

The Archbishop of Canterbury read the burial sentences.

The coffin was, in the meanwhile lowered slowly into the passage, leading to the Royal Vaults, synchronising with the two minutes' silence at 1-30 p.m.

Then came the committal, when the King with intense emotion, sprinkled the earth on the coffin. After that the hymn was sung: "I heard a voice from Heaven."

The Lords' Prayer, and the Anthem: "God be in my heart," the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the blessing and the service concluded with the dead march of Saul on the organ.

All singing was unaccompanied by any instrumental tune, thus the beauty of voices was enhanced.

The late King George V was buried with full honours of the Admiral of the Fleet.

UNIQUE GATHERING.

The funeral description was simultaneously broadcast to twenty countries.

In addition to the Kings of Norway, Belgians, Denmark, Bulgaria and Rumania, Foreign Royalties, including the Queen and the Crown Prince of Norway, Count of Flanders, Prince Axel, ent of Jugoslavia, Prince of Pied-Crown Princess of D'mark, Queen Mother of Rumania, Prince Regmont, Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, Prince George of Greece, Prince Consort of Luxemburg, Crown Prince Farouk of Egypt, Prince Salih of Albania, Prince Chulachakrabongse of Siam, Prince Frederich of Prussia, Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick, Duke of Saxecoburg, Prince Alvaro of Bourbon Orleans, the leading Foreign Representatives were Mr. Norman Davis (United States) M. Lebrun (France), Sgr. Grandi (Italy), Herr Neurath (Germany) and M. Litvinoff (Soviets).

SEA OF FACES

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Drab menacing skies brooded over the long rain-washed ribbon of the route from Westminster to Paddington. Reuters correspondents on the whole may uniformly record that every inch of space on the pavements was crammed from the early hours with first-comers, wet and bedraggled as the later arrivals compelled them to rise from the planks and the newspapers whereon they fitfully dozed. The occasional brief appearance of the sun raised false hopes and brightened the faces which were like sea in the open spaces of Hyde Park. Several hours before the start of the first detachments of troops, bands took up positions awaiting the wireless signal to march off and added further colour to the black-dressed crowds in the purple draped streets. Sympathetic police piloted baby-carrying mothers to the front of the pavements and the crowds were most orderly but the pressure was responsible for faintings as early as 8 p.m. As a painful prelude the Marble Arch pressure broke the police cordon and it had to struggle for 45 minutes in which at least a score of men and women then carried off in the ambulance. The persons who fainted were passed over the heads of crowds to the ambulance men behind. At this spot the Tank Corps bore the burden holding the route.

PROCESSION STARTS.

By 9-15 a.m. the bulk of the procession lined up and a guard of honour was marshalled at the Westminster Hall and the gun carriage crew made a short rehearsal King, the Dukes of York Gloucester and Kent arrived at 9-28 a.m. and entered the Hall which was bare except for the coffin. Other royalties arrived at 9-30 a.m. and Big Ben opened the one-minute tolling mingling with the peal of Westminster Abbey. The King wore the uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet the Duke of York Air Force Uniform and the Duke of Gloucester the Hussars' and the Duke of Kent the Naval uniform. There was a deep hush as the Queen with a bowed head was dressed in deepest mourning stepped in the carriage which was the first of eight Landaus accommodating the ladies.

The procession began in perfect precision and the gun-carriage moved off at 9-49 a.m.

The sun broke the clouds. The coffin was covered with the Royal Standard and Queen Mary's wreath and a cross of red and white flowers at the head of the crown on the purple cushion in the centre of the orb and the sceptre at the foot. The procession started to distant strains of the Dead March Saul.

AT THE CENOTAPH.

The sun was very bright as the procession passed the Cenotaph which the King saluted. Meanwhile additional mounted troops were called to restore the line at the Marble Arch. Twice the procession had the halt near the Hyde Park corner. Sad-faced Princess Margaret rose gazed on the scene from the mauve-draped balcony of her fathers home in Piccadilly and curtsied as the gun-carriage passed.

Wonderful transformation was seen at the Marble Arch as the procession was approaching it. The Police in a car fitted with loud-speaker begged the crowds in the rear to release the pressure. The effect was instantaneous and the troops were soon able to stand-at-ease. A rain storm broke as the procession was passing the Marble Arch but soon cleared up. The cortege reached Paddington without any event and the Royal train departed at 12-28 p.m.

AT THE CAPITAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The last solemn ceremony for the late King was held this afternoon when the citizens of Delhi congregated in churches, temples and mosques and solemnised the last rites. In New Delhi the congregation gathered in the Church of Redemption which was full to overflowing, accommodation having been provided outside the church.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Countess of Willingdon, H. E. The Commander-in-Chief, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, all civil and military officers and a large gathering of non-officials assembled to pay homage to the late sovereign.

Seventy minute guns corresponding to the age of the late King were fired and when the last gun was fired, the flag dropped in the sunset.—A.P.

AT QUETTA

QUETTA, Jan. 28.

Memorial services as a mark of respect to His Late Majesty the King Emperor were held here by the various communities and prayers were offered, hartal throughout the city being observed.—A.P.

AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, January 28.

Calcutta with the rest of India paid its last homage to his late Majesty King George with all solemnity befitting the occasion. Business was practically at a standstill, even market places being closed for most of the day. All differences, political and otherwise, were forgotten and Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Jains joined hands with one another in demonstrating their profound sense of loyalty. In addition to the service held at St. Paul's Cathedral conducted by the Metropolitan of India at which the Governor of Bengal was present. Prayers were offered in large number of temples and mosques all over the city.—A.P.

AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

An atmosphere of general mourning prevailed in Lucknow, its effects being heightened by the observance of complete suspension of business and almost entire stoppage of vehicular traffic as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King. Funeral services were held in churches of various denominations and special prayers for the peaceful repose of the soul of King George were offered in mosques and temples.—A.P.

AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

There was complete cessation of business to-day and memorial services were held in churches, mosques and temple. With all shops and offices closed, the city presented a mournful appearance. —A. P.

AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

Prayers were offered by various communities for peace of King George's soul and most of the business houses were closed as a mark of respect to the memory of his Late Majesty.

The special service in memory of His late Majesty King George held this afternoon at All Saints Cathedral was attended by His Excellency the Governor Sir Hyde Gowan, Sir Gilbert Stone, Chief Justice and other High Court Judges, members of the Executive Council and Ministers and a large congregation including civil and military officials.—A.P.

AT POONA

POONA CITY, Jan. 28.

There was mourning in Poona City, Cantonment and Kirkee to-day. Business was suspended and markets, shops, offices and public institutions remained closed. The afternoon services at St. Marks Church, St. Patricks cathedral were conducted and attended by all military and civil officials.—A.P.

AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

Complete hartal was observed to-day in the city on the occasion of the funeral of the late King Emperor in which hotels, buses and cinemas joined.

A monster meeting was held in the evening at which speakers from different communities paid touching tributes to the late King Emperor, describing him as a great and noble King and one of the world's greatest sovereigns.

Two minutes' silence was observed throughout the city.—A.P.

AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Decn.): Jan. 28.

All business in the city and administered areas was suspended throughout to-day. All offices, schools and other institutions were closed as a mark of mourning in connection with the funeral of his late Majesty King George. Impressive memorial services were held in all Churches and other places of worship at 4 this evening, principal of which was held at the St. George's Church, in which Mr. D.G. MacKenzie, Resident, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, H.E.H. Nizam's Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari and other members of Cabinet participated. H.E.H. Nizam's as well as the British Army fired salutes of seventy guns at the same hour.

At the conclusion of the services a public meeting of citizens was held at the War Memorial, Secunderabad, at which the Resident presided.—A.P.

AT RANGOON

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

Rangoon observed complete hartal to-day. Prayers were offered in temples, pagodas and mosques while memorial services were held in Churches of all denominations. —A. P.

Denmark's Tribute

COPENHAGEN, January 28.

For the first time in Danish history, the British and Danish flags were flown together at half-mast to-day in memory of the late King George of England

The special permission of the Danish Government was given for this special mark of respect.—Indian Allied News.

"AUSSIES" ARRIVE AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Decn.): Jan. 28.

The Australian Cricketers arrived here from Delhi this morning to commence their fixture against the Moinuddowla's XI tomorrow.—A.P.

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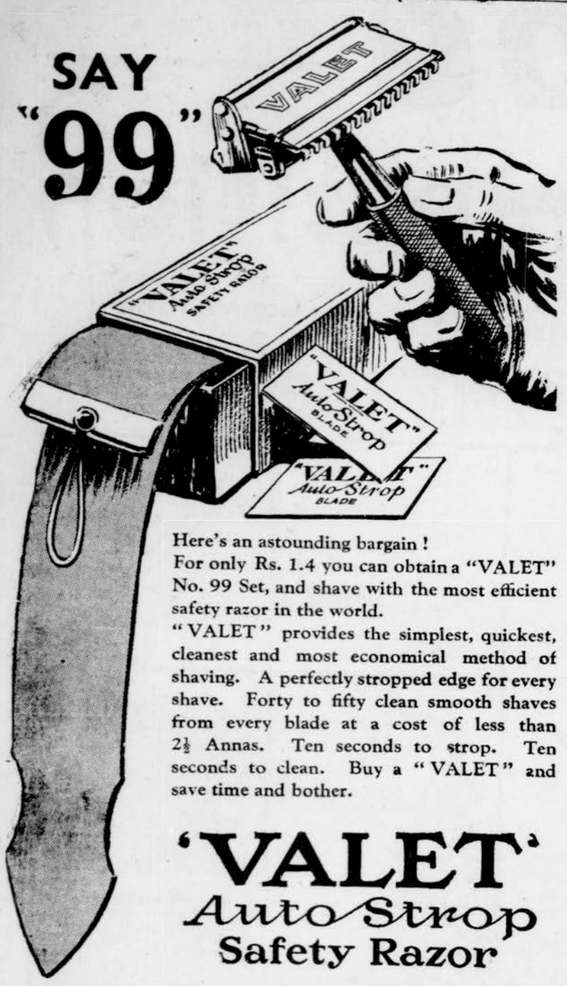

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ENEMIES AT ARM'S LENGTH

DOLO. (By mail).

The road from Baidoa to Dolo, which was captured by the Italians on October 4, can hardly be described as a good one but I have known worse, though parts of it, owing to the recent rains, had been badly ploughed up by the heavy traffic. We passed long convoys of stores and artillery. Boats, too, passed for service on the various big tributaries of the Juba. The dust was overwhelming. I have seen a lot of dust in my life, but nothing to equal this. We arrived looking like red Indians for the roads are russet red, providing some unforgetable moments of beauty when red dust under the rays of the setting sun painted the landscape in fantastic colours. For long stretches, too, we enjoyed a mirage of illusive water, which we could have sworn was real. But at last we reached the genuine article in the form of the Juba River, swollen and majestic—the little Nile of Somalia—infested with crocodiles, some of which were quite six yards long.

PAUCITY OF GAME

The journey in other respects was monotonous in the extreme. Thick scrub all the way and not much game to be seen, except birds in profusion—bustard, guinea fowl, wild goose and crane—and the ubiquitous dig-dig, a dawrf gazelle familiar to those who have gone on safari in Kenya Colony. We saw also one specimen of gerenuk or Waller gazelle

The villages we passed through were surprisingly clean and tidy. It is not necessary to contrast them with the ghastly conditions of the villages met with in the conquered districts of Abyssinia. It is enough to contrast them with the bazaars of Eritrea, where the Italians have done much to din into the heads of the native Ethiopian a few elementary rules of hygiene. But the Abyssinian remains for all that a filthy race, content to live in conditions which rival those of the bazaars of India. The Somali on the other hand is clean; and, to my way of thinking, his dwelling places are for that very reason all the more picturesque. The women, nearly all of them good looking, move like Greek statues in flowing drapery, their babies slung upon their backs. The men are martial looking. The camels lend their silouettes and supercilious expressions of unutterable contempt to complete the picture—little birds of white and scarlet plumage perching on their humps, their hooves and noses in search of ticks: a task appreciated by the camel with an air of superb deference.

FORTIFIED CANTONMENT

We stayed the night at Lugh Ferrandi (where my tent was invaded by ants)—a big fortified cantonment surrounded by high walls and equipped by a fine aerodrome. Outside there were encamped thousands of troops, the motor transport, armed with machine guns forming a "lager" about them—an admirable means of defence against an enemy armed with rifles only.

The land is rich and awaits only irrigation. Inside the cantonment there is an immense plant for the distillation of water, of which there is abundance, and not only from the river but from under ground springs.

There is great activity here in preparation for whatever events may be pending. There are tremendous quantities of stores and ammunition. The organisation is complete. Italian and native troops are all on tiptoe, praying to Heaven that Ras Desta will consent to give them battle. It is difficult to exaggerate the eagerness of officers and men, who are just burning for a fight.

DUBATS ON THE MARCH

On the way to Dolo—another twenty miles further on we fell in with a contingent of some three hundred of the irregular Dubat bands and for twenty minutes I marched with the solitary white officer on mule-back at their head. They made a terrific pace—a continuous half double with an occasional hop, skip and jump. They sang as they went, their black bare bodies from the waist upwards flashing in the sunlight. They sang an endless litany in rapid eight time—the first six beats all on one note (the dominant), the seventh a veritable whoop (to the tonic) and then back to the dominant. Here is a free translation of what they had improvised for the afternoon:—

Come on Ras Desta! Why so tardy?
You say your men are brave and hardy?
But the pudding's proof is in the eating,
And it's solid proof that we are seeking.
Come on! Or we shall smell you out
And put your native hordes to rout.
The fight will start as one to ten,
But when the fight is fairly won,
We'll count our forces oe'r again.
You'll find them then as ten to one!

—Reuter.

ITALIANS TELL OF AMBUSH TERROR

Story Of Ragged Captives Who Escaped Death

DESSIE, (By Mail).

The terror of an Abyssinian ambush in which they saw many of their comrades shot down was described to your correspondent by four Italian prisoners of war who have been brought to Dessie.

I interviewed them in an open field near the camp where they were detained. It was cold and drizzly, and the unshaven captives presented a forlorn, war-weary group in their tattered uniforms with broken boots.

HOW THEY WERE CAPTURED.

"We were captured at Endoshek, near the Takkazze river", said the spokesman of the group, "Two of us are engineers and the other two belong to the tank corps.

"On December 14 our advance column of 1,600 men fell into an ambush. A wireless appeal for tanks to come and lead the attack was sent out.

"We set out early, our force consisting of two lorries with an officer and sixteen men and ten tanks. Suddenly firing broke out on all sides of us. The officer was killed and many of the men jumped from the lorries either to be shot down or escape into the bush after encounters with the nearest Abyssinians.

"The tanks were strung out in line, and the driver of the leading one was shot. The leading tank stopped, holding up all the rest.

"Two of us were in the last tank. When we saw men climbing out of the other tanks only to be shot down as they emerged, we stayed inside our machine. The Abyssinians came and opened the door of the tank which we had forgotten to lock.

"We called out 'friends' and they captured us without injury.

"Meanwhile the ambushed column of 1,600 men fought a rear-guard action to escape from the trap."

Reports reaching Dessie say that the Italians became so terrified when trapped that one man was found dead on the battlefield who was discovered to have been untouched. He had died of fright, holding a picture of his fiancee in his hands.—Indian Allied News.

ITALY BUILDS NET-WORK OF BRIDGES

Out To Finish Them Before Rains Set In In May

ASMARA, (By Mail).

Thousands of Italian engineers and skilled workmen are toiling day and night to complete in Eritrea and Northern Abyssinia the greatest network of bridges ever constructed in the history of colonial conquest.

These bridges must be finished in May, when the rains, which will transform the dry plains into gigantic swamps and the valleys of the Tembien and Takazze into turbulent rivers, commence.

PERMANENT STRUCTURES.

Travelling through Eritrea and the Tigre province of Abyssinia, I have seen scores of these bridges being built. They are permanent structures of steel and concrete, built for years, and they are not merely military pontoons. Many of them ran parallel to the light wooden affairs hastily constructed to facilitate the Italian advance at the beginning of the campaign.

One of the most important of these bridges is being built across the Mareb river, the piles having been driven into dry, dusty ground which will soon be the bed of a river which will flood the countryside for miles.

Not far away is the flimsy, "suspension" bridge constructed in two hours which was used when the Italians advanced into Abyssinia on October 3.

Day and night, the bridges already built, and those under construction, are guarded by strong forces of troops.—Indian Allied News.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL AID FOR ABYSSINIA

Delegate To Visit Negus

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 18. (By Air Mail.)

The Committee for the defence of Ethiopia has decided to sent a well-known Egyptian doctor to Abyssinia in order to inspect the four Egyptian hospitals that have been established in Harrar, Bollai, and Giguika.

During the course of his visit it is understood that he will make an enquiry into the recently reported bombing of the Egyptian Ambulance units by Italian 'planes, and will bring back all available details on the subject.

A meeting has been arranged between the Egyptian doctor and the delegate of the International Red Cross at Harrar, with a view to discussing the question of help to be sent to Abyssinia, and while on the tour he will also visit the Emperor at Addis-Ababa.

As a result of the Italian communique denying the alleged bombing of the Egyptian Ambulance units, the Prime Minister has consulted with the Minister of Foreign affairs, and the Egyptian Consul at Addis-Ababa has been asked to send an official document on the subject.

ITALIAN SOLDIERS SAVE THEIR PAY

Division Sends Home £20,000 A Month

DOLO, (By Mail.)

The Italian soldier gets 1/8 a day, but he seldom spends more than six pence of it. He prefers to save it and send it home.

The Division which is based here saved over £20,000 last month. It was all sent home.

Even when in Mogadiscio the savings totalled nearly £15,000 per month. Here the temptations which run away with money are fewer. But the Italian soldier is extraordinarily frugal. He is practically content with his ration and spends little in the canteen. A few extra smokes are about the only luxury he indulges in. He prefers to save the money to equip himself for his trade or craft when he returns to civil life. A piece of land and a house of his own is the ambition of every Italian. To achieve this he will go through years of penance with a patience which is probably not equalled anywhere unless it is by the Japanese.

WATER SUPPLY FOR CONGRESS

Commissioner Bans Expenditure By Lucknow Civic Board

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

An unforeseen difficulty with regard to the supply of water, electricity and making sanitary arrangements by the Lucknow Municipality in the Congressnagar, during the forthcoming Congress session has cropped up as a result of the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division refusing to sanction the expenditure to be incurred in this connection.

It will be recalled that the Lucknow Municipality passed a resolution in September last sanctioning Rs. 10,000 for this purpose and subsequently undertook to bear all necessary expenditure which was estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15,000. The Commissioner has no objection to the Municipality making these arrangements, but he insists on the Reception Committee making full payment for them.

The Board last evening unanimously resolved to adhere to the principles of the resolution passed by the last Board undertaking to bear the cost of all necessary arrangements to be made in connection with the Congress session.—A.P.

WHITE PAPER ON EXCLUDED AREAS

Assembly Will Discuss Question On Feb. 4.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The White Paper on the Excluded Areas will be published on February 1 and the Assembly will discuss it if not on February 4 at least on February 11. This has been ensured by the ballot which was held to-day resulting in Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq drawing the resolution for uniform standard administration in all parts of British India including the Excluded areas. Then again Mr. Thein Maung who has already ballotted a resolution for discussion on February 4 for taking over the control of B. N. W. Railway and the M. S. M. Railway has again been favoured by the ballot and he has expressed preference for the same subjects on February 11 evidently on the supposition that it could not be reached on February 4.

Other resolutions ballotted for February 11 are by Capt. Sher Mahomed Khan for a Joint Standing Committee on Army matters, Mr. Satyamurti for grant of titles or decorations to Indian officials and non-officials, Mr. Akil Chandra Dutt for steps to counteract Anti-Indian propaganda in foreign countries and Bhai Parmanand regarding Kirpans of the Sikhs.

MR. INDULAL YAGNIK

Arrested Under Emergency Powers Act

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 27.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik who was arrested under the Emergency Powers Act has been sent to jail for detention for fifteen days. The arrest, it is understood, is due to his activities in connection with the land revenue assessment of Malar Taluka.

RAJEN BABU'S PROGRAMME

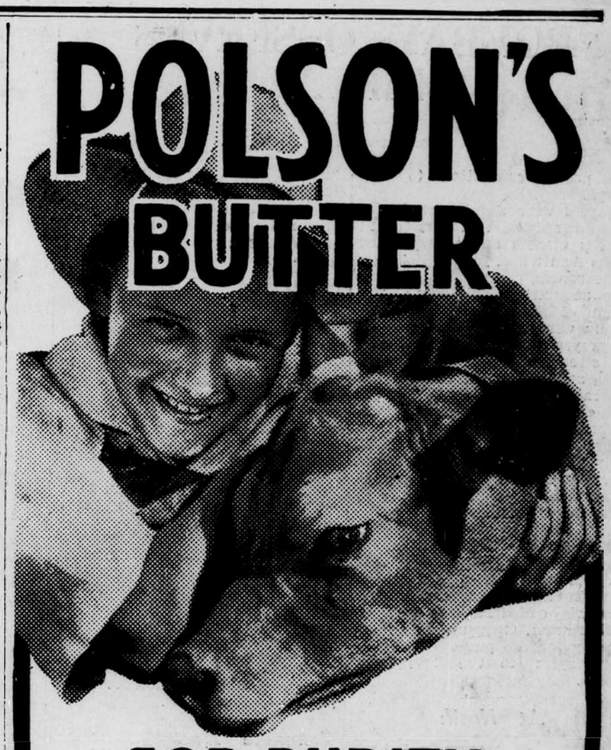
PATNA, Jan. 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves today for his home at Zeradei, Chapra, accompanied by his sister Sreemati Bhagawati Devi who came to attend the Provincial Congress Committee meeting.

He returns here on February 7 and the following day addresses a public meeting on the present political situation in the country in light of the experiences gained during his South Indian tour.

He leaves for Deoghar on the morning of February 9 to visit the Gobardhan Vidyalaya there. He may also visit Ranchi on 13th and 14th February.—United Press.

POLSON'S BUTTER



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A. I. VAISHA CONFERENCE

JAIPUR, January 26.

The next session of the All-India Vaisha Conference will be held at Jaipur in the first week of April next. Exact dates have not yet been announced. A Reception Committee with Lala Chiranji Lal Agrawal, a prominent social worker as General Secretary has been formed to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Pyare Lal Kasliwal, the retired Sigha Revenue Member of the State Council is the Convener.

The names of the Hon. Sir Sita Ram, President of the United Provinces Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Jagdish Chandra, Member of the Council of State, and Sir Hukam Chand of Indore, have been proposed for the presidentship of the forthcoming conference.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL

(Continued from Page 16).

the people committed to his charge.

Prayers were also offered for King Edward the VIII that guided by His wisdom and strengthened by His Arm truth, justice, holiness, righteousness, peace and charity may abound in his days, the Queen Mother and the Royal Family were also remembered in the prayer for God's comfort, help and strength.

The service terminated with the Funeral March played on the Cathedral organ followed by the National Anthem.

Similar services were held in Christ Church, Byculla, Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba and at the Church of the Holy Name at Wode House Road.

AT RAM MANDIR

A Memorial Service held at the Shri Atmaram Bawa's Ram Mandir (otherwise called Pathare Prabhus' Thakurdwar), Girgaum Road, on Tuesday for the purpose of offering prayers to the late King George.

At Nasik

NASIK: Jan. 28.

In complete contrast to the daily bustle and throngs of thousands of pilgrims, the sacred kunds throughout the river front and temples fringing the holy Godavari wore a silent and sombre appearance on the occasion of the observance of national mourning in memory of His late Majesty King George.

The Government and Municipal offices and schools were closed. Shops and bazars completely suspended business. Pandas (Brahmin priests) voluntarily abstained from officiating at festive functions.

Special prayers were held in the Holy Kalaram and other temples, mosques, churches and the Parsi agiary in Deolali.—A.P.

Congregational Prayers At Calcutta

CALCUTTA: Jan. 28.

With most of the shops, offices and markets closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of His late Majesty King George, Calcutta presents a mournful appearance.

In addition to an impressive funeral service, which will be conducted at 4-30 p.m. and attended by the Governor of Bengal, prayers are being offered in important temples and mosques throughout the City for the repose of the soul of the late King George.

Religious processions of Hindus and Mohammedans under the leadership of the Maharaja of Burdwan and Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi from different parts of the city will assemble in the afternoon on the Maidan, where congregational prayers will be held.—A.P.

At Ajmer

AJMER: Jan. 28.

Ajmer is observing complete Hartal on account of the funeral of His late Majesty King George V. Even tongas are not available. —A.P.

At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 28.

On the occasion of His late Majesty's funeral, Jubbulpore observed complete hartal. Business and vehicular traffic were suspended practically in both town and cantonment areas. Two minute's silence was followed by a 70 minute guns-booming. In the afternoon memorial services and parades were held.

The Municipality adjourned after adopting a condolence resolution.—United Press.

Complete Hartal At Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

A complete hartal was observed at Lahore to-day on account of the late King's funeral. All shops were closed. The Municipal market and Anarkali Bazar of the city presented a deserted appearance. All business came to a standstill.

A public meeting of the Lahore Hindus was held at 3 p.m. when prayers were offered for the peace of the departed soul, Bhai Parmanand, presiding.—United Press.

Newspaper Offices Suspend Work

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

Complete hartal is being observed owing to the late King's funeral. All business houses and markets, schools, colleges, and offices remain closed. Practically all newspaper offices have suspended work for a day. There are no cinema shows to-night.

Memorial services were held. The hartal was so complete that even a cup of tea was not available.—United Press.

At Surat

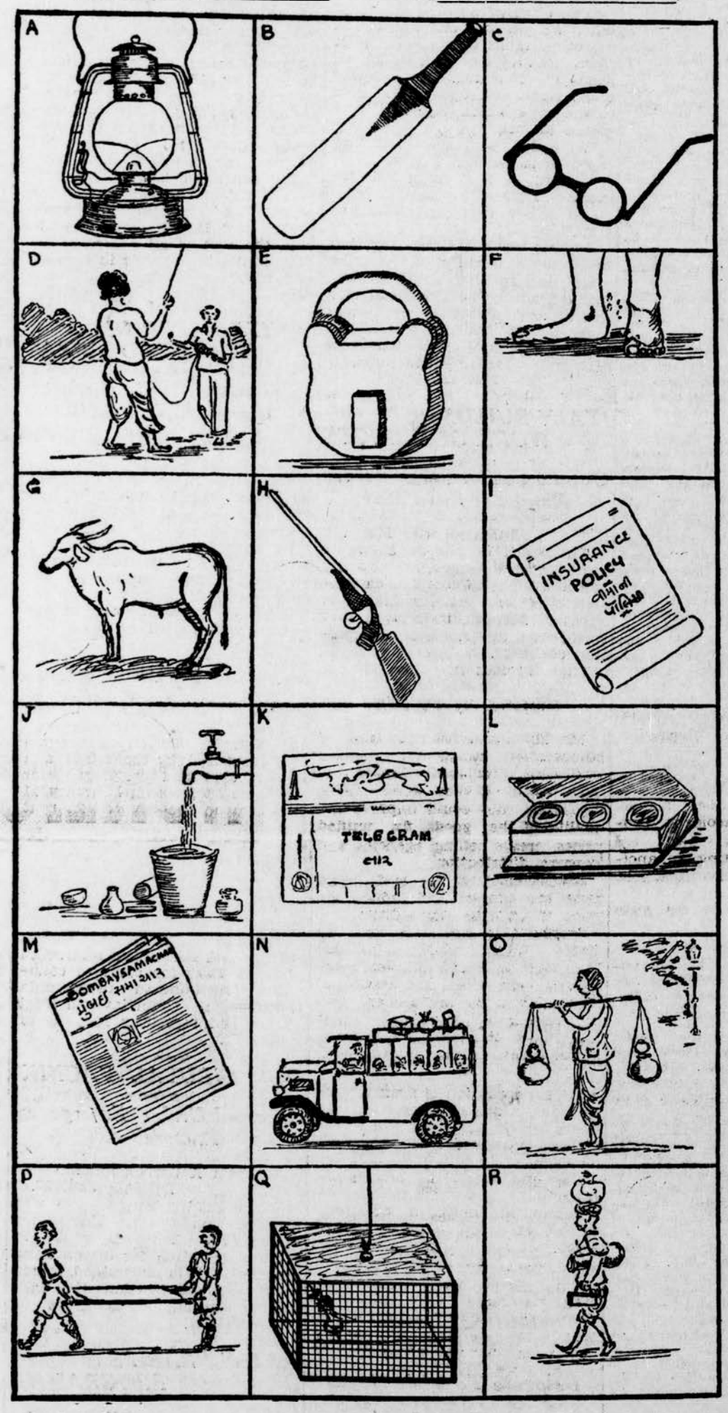
(From A Correspondent.)

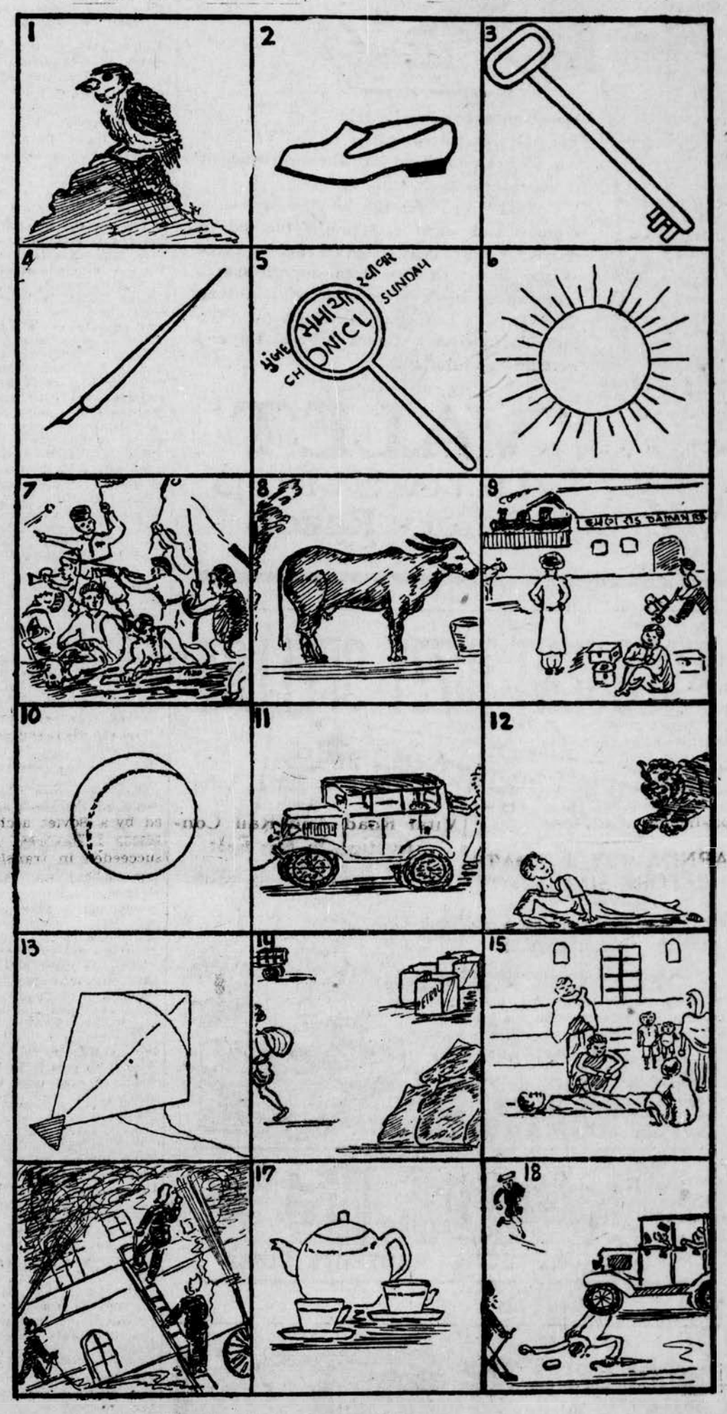
SURAT, January 28.

Complete hartal was observed here to-day. A public meeting of citizens was held where a condolence resolution at the death of King George was adopted. The Parsi community assembled in the Modi Fire Temple and offered prayers.

Rs. 3,000 Suggestions Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prizes	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500





The articles, persons or animals as shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C, on the left are useful in various ways and the purposes for which they may be meant are SUGGESTED by illustrations in the series numbered 1, 2, 3 on the right.

You have to find out the use or the purpose for which each of the illustrations A, B, C, is meant.

For instance illustration "L" shows an inkstand. Ink is useful for the purpose of writing. This is SUGGESTED by the pen in illustration No. 4. You have, therefore, to enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon which will be available from the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Editions.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 26th January, 2nd and 9th February, 1936.

CLOSING DATE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1936.

UNENDING REPAIRS OF CITY ROADS

Terrible Confusion Prevails In Lamington Road

Bombay's roads are seldom free from the attentions of the menders and breakers, be they contractors or employees of utility companies like the B. E. S. T. and Gas Company. At present Lamington Road, a most important thoroughfare is under repairs. One half of the highway is utilised for both up and down traffic, while the other half is occupied by the builders. The traffic cannot be diverted because at the foot of Bellasis Bridge, the road has been torn up and looks like the devastation of some great earthquake. With bus, motor and gharry traffic all huddled together in a narrow space the confusion that prevails in Lamington Road defies description. Traffic control of the most elementary kind exists in the neighbourhood at present. The police cannot be blamed for the chaos which reigns on this busy thoroughfare.

Intelligent direction of traffic however is badly indicated. Surely the police and municipal authorities can help the users of the road by preventing carts and lorries from causing congestion in what is only half a road.

Old Building To Go

It is interesting to record that one of the acts of grace intended to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of H. H. the Aga Khan, is the demolition of the slums known as Adelphi Chambers at Clare Road, Byculla. This spot has been for long an eyesore in Bombay and a standing reproach to the city. People in the Parsi Statue area now await the pulling down of Kelly's Building, said to be over 100 years old. This antediluvian structure in Bellasis Road however does not belong to the Aga Khan.

BHAVNAGAR SENSATION

Balwantrai Mehta And Kakalbhai Kothary To Retire From Public Life?

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 26.

Great sensation prevails in Bhavnagar at the rumour that Mr. Balwantrai Mehta and Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary are going to retire from active political public life. The attitude of these two workers regarding the Youth Conference has caused great discontent against them.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi has been urgently called to Bhavnagar. Mr. Trivedi, Mr. Mehta and Mr. Kakalbhai Kothary had a long discussion for four hours to-day.

It is reliably known that Mr. Manilal Kothary and Mr. Amritlal Sheth are going to make joint efforts to bring about new and better atmosphere. It is hoped they will receive full-hearted support from all sections.

CATTLE-BREEDING IN 'GOSHALAS'

Need Of Extensive Government Facilities

The Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

The Live Stock Department is negotiating with several Goshalas to co-operate with Government for cattle breeding. Such Goshalas as are willing to initiate a breeding department are offered a decent annual grant as remuneration towards the salary of experts. But it is doubtful whether the mere lending of a Government breeding expert will enable the Goshalas to continue the work on systematic lines to any appreciable extent. It is obvious that apart from expert management, select cows and bulls, sanitary housing, prescribed rations, grazing facilities and additional staff to cope with the enhanced work are necessary. Moreover the maintenance of new stock, until suitable buyers are obtained, is likely to entail heavy expenses.

The Government should therefore extend further facilities. For example, the Goshalas should be given proportionate free pastures if they have none, or to exempt them from the agricultural cess on pasture lands if they have any.

The villages where rural cattle breeding is begun under Government supervision should be given free pastures proportionate to the stock under breeding. Cows should be exempted from grazing fees.

Slaughter of breeding cattle should be prohibited.

Wherever non-official cattle breeding committees are formed, breeding bulls should be given free and those who pay a part of the price of such bulls should be given maintenance charges.

If the above facilities are given by Government, it is likely to induce many Goshalas and village committees to begin breeding of cattle in their respective areas.

Correctness Of Raid Warrant Challenged In High Court

Several important points bearing on the Gaming Act will come up for consideration before the appellate bench of the Bomay High Court in a criminal revision application, in which a rule 'nisi' was issued by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, on Monday.

The applicant, Dullabh Mathur, along with Mohan Bhaktiram, was convicted by the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad on charges under the Gaming Act.

Dullabh, who was stated to be the owner of a hotel, was fined Rs. 201 on charges of using the hotel as a common gaming house and gambling, while Mohan was fined Rs. 100.

Both the persons appealed to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, however, rejected their application

In the application preferred by Dullabh to the High Court, he stated that the warrant for the raid of the hotel was not correct. Among other grounds urged in the revision application are that the evidence of the bogus punter had not been recorded in the magistrate's court and that the lower courts had failed to raise a presumption as against the prosecution case and had approached the case from a wrong point of view.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared on behalf of the appellant.

SCHOOL FOR HARIJANS OPENED

The Secretary of the Depressed Classes Education writes:—

The Depressed Classes Education League has been recently started in Bombay by some leading social workers and citizens with the object of providing facilities of education to Harijan boys and girls. The League has so far been able to open and conduct one night school for Harijan children in the premises of the Municipal Boys' school at Princess street, the premises being placed at the disposal of the League by the secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee

The League hopes for all sort of help from the public of Bombay, whose generosity in the cause of social work is proverbial, and who are interested in the uplift of the Harijans.

The inauguration ceremony of the school was performed at the Krishna Talkies, on Sunday last by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti.

The selection of new candidates for admission into the Gurukula University this year will be held in Holi holidays from 6th to 9th March on the occasion of the Gurukula Anniversary. Those who are desirous to admit their wards, should send in their application and obtain sanction atonce. Rules and application forms, etc. can be had from the Gurukula Office.

News From Everywhere

Revolution Liberates Russian Women

SOVIET RESTORES EQUALITY OF SEXES: VICTIM OF NAZISM: WARNING BY U-BOATS: "BOYCOTT BRITAIN": ROPE AND ELECTRIC CHAIR: RUSSIA'S "LIFE LINE": FRENCH NAVY: JAPAN EVADES QUOTAS: CHINA COPIES JAPAN: U. S. FLEET:

WOMEN IN SOVIET INDUSTRY

Constitute Four Out Of Every Ten Workers

MOSCOW (By Mail).

Four out of every ten workers in the Soviet Union are women.

This shows the tremendous part women are playing in Soviet industry—even in such masculine fields as railway and road construction. It is not unusual to see brawny young women in Moscow, navying, or driving a lorry.

The Soviet Government pays women exactly the same wages as men, everything being done to make them economically independent.

The rise in women labour is shown by these figures: In 1926 the ratio of women labour in the oil industry was 3 per cent; in power stations, 3.6 per cent; in the iron and steel industry 7.7 per cent. In 1934 the corresponding figures were: Oil, 11.4 per cent; power stations, 31 per cent; iron and steel, 22.3 per cent.

More than half a million women are engaged in the building industry, while 64,000 work as engineers and technicians.—Indian Allied News.

EINSTEIN APPLIES FOR U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Eligible To Be Naturalised In 1938

TRENTON, New Jersey (By Mail).

Professor Albert Einstein, the eminent scientist of relativity fame, has applied for his first citizenship papers in the United States.

He is eligible to become a naturalized American in 1938.

The professor would make no statement on his action.

Professor Einstein was deprived of his German citizenship by the Nazis three years ago and thereupon reclaimed his Swiss citizenship.—Indian Allied News.

WARNING BY U-BOATS BEFORE SINKING

What President Woodrow Wilson Thought Of It

WASHINGTON (By Mail)

The U-boat problem and whether commanders of such ships should give warning of attack greatly troubled Woodrow Wilson in October 1915.

A message to Colonel House, his unofficial ambassador, referred to the British request that the United States demand that Germany should instruct her U-boat commanders to give warning to merchant ships of attack, was read on January 14 before the Munitions Inquiry Committee of the Senate.

Senator Clark, reviewing events leading to the entry of the United States into the war, read a page from the diary of Colonel House in which he related that he had told Lord Reading "It was manifestly unfair to submarines to give merchantmen warning and then permit the latter to fire and sink the submarine.

WILSON HOLDS IT UNFAIR

President Wilson replied "The matter of armed merchantmen is by no simple than Balfour would make it. It is hardly fair to ask a submarine commander to give warning by summons if when they approach near, as they must do for that purpose, they be fired upon as Balfour evidently would have them fired upon.

"It's a question with many sides and it is giving Lansing and me some perplexed moments." Lansing was the Secretary of State at that time.—Indian Allied News.

"BOYCOTT BRITAIN"

Chain Letter Movement Begun In America

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

A boycott of all goods from Great Britain and other sanctionist countries is urged in a "Chain letter" which is being circulated in the United States.

"In a good-natured, friendly Italian way" the recipient is told, "get your American friends to appreciate the value of Italian goods and food products. Teach your recipes for the fine, balanced Italian dishes that are so complete in nourishing values.

"Spare friendly countries, such as Brazil, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary and Albania.

"Make three or four copies and mail each to your friends.

"Let there be no publicity, for none is needed by the friends of Italy."—Indian Allied News.

AMERICA'S OTHER LANGUAGE

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Just a few of the recent newspaper headlines taken from the American Press:

Grill Olga's "Ex" in Death.
Undertakers Sing Dirge for Burial Gyps.
Peace Doves Doo Thunders in Echo.
Barefoot Baron Woos Mrs. Gude.
Four Cops Rescue Swimmer: Does Revive Four Cops.
Slipper Girls' Pappy Sets Tragedy Stage.
Ex-mate Held on Almony To 437-lb Wife.
Stephin Freed by Stooge in Sock Charge.
Cash and Carry Kisses had Broker in the Red.
Reisman Gay as Wife Wilts.
Ma sez "Mine," Pa Dittoes.
Actress Wins Jungle Fight At Zoo Gate.
Peterson's Spouse To Bare All.
Wife Spanker Turns Raider and Sues Her.—Indian Allied News.

ROPE MORE CRUEL THAN ELECTRIC CHAIR

HAMILTON (By Mail.)

Canada's leading executioner, Arthur Ellis, is opposed to hanging as a means of carrying out capital punishment.

He has announced that the rope is a more cruel form of death than the electric chair or the lethal chamber. And he has officiated at 500 executions.

His opinion was given after a proposal had been made to Ontario sheriffs that the scaffold should be replaced by more humane methods of execution.—Indian Allied News.

RUSSIA BUILDS A "LIFE LINE"

Vital Road And Rail Construction In Far East

MOSCOW (By Mail.)

A 500-mile highway which can be termed a Russian "life line" has just been completed between Khabarovsk and Vladivostok.

This constitutes one of the most vital links in Russia's defence system and is of immense strategical value in the event of a Japanese attack.

With this new road troops can be moved from the head-quarters of the Far Eastern Army to Vladivostok in 30 hours, while passenger cars can complete the journey in 18 hours.

At the same time the double-tracking of the trans-Siberian railway, the link between east and west, is practically complete. The last section will be laid within the next few months.

FIRST POINT OF ATTACK.

The road between Khabarovsk and Vladivostok—the first point which the Russians expect the Japanese to attack in the event of war—was one of the most difficult road construction jobs ever undertaken by the Soviet Government.

Miles of swamps, previously considered impassable, were drained, millions of tons of rock and earth were excavated and miles of bridges and tunnels constructed. It was completed in 18 months.

The double-tracking of the trans-Siberian railway was begun four years ago but as a result of the tension with Japan, work was accelerated. In this work people exiled for crime, or described as 'class enemies' were pressed into service.

Under strict military discipline, these workers have pressed forward day and night. Many of them will be pardoned and awarded full citizenship when the work is completed.—Indian Allied News.

New Move In French Naval Circles

PARIS, (By Mail)

The fears of an important section of the French Navy that submarine construction is being dangerously subordinated to the building of battle cruisers is expressed by M. Rene La Bruyere, a well-informed naval expert, writing in the "Journal des Debats."

There is a definite movement in French naval circles to campaign for submarine building to maintain the superiority in this category which France holds over other European naval powers. It is contended that submarine superiority is vital for coast defence.

At present France has 89 submarines, including 9 over age, 73 under age and 7 actually building, M. La Bruyere points out, while Italy has 77 and Britain 74. Most of the French submarines under construction represent part of the 1933 naval building programme and are now nearing completion, while only two more are projected at present.

NEED FOR MORE.

M. La Bruyere considers this inadequate in face of the Italian and British submarine fleets, and urges the Government to start a building programme equivalent to that of Italy who has recently laid down eight new submarines.

He recommends the Aurore type of 800 tons, which is midway between the standard first class French submarines and the second class. He reveals that tests with this type have been particularly successful.

Finally he advises the construction of more second class submarines of 550 tons, provision for two of which has been made in the 1936 building programme although they have not yet been laid down.—Indian Allied News.

WEDDING RING PRECAUTIONS

TURIN: (By Mail).

Fascist officials had a shock recently.

A French married couple, whose home is at Lyons, and who are named Carl and Anne Sieben, presented themselves before the Turin Fascist officials and offered them their wedding rings—cut in half, as their share towards the Italian gold reserve.

"Why did you cut your rings in half?" the French people were asked.

"We keep the other half," was the reply, "in case some day France may be faced with cruel sanctions."—Indian Allied News.

Soviet Archaeologist Translate Phoenician Tablet

MOSCOW: (By Mail).

Another version of the biblical story of the flood has been revealed by a Soviet archaeologist, Professor I. Ravrevy, who has just succeeded in translating an ancient phoenician tablet unearthed in Syria.

The part referring to the flood says:

"Baal (a Phoenician god) revealed his mysteries. He lighted the valleys and encircled the mountains. Baal's cyclone embraced the forests. It stormed and roared to the edges of the valleys. Baal said, 'Never fear, never fear, I will save you from disaster.' "

The tablet was found by French scientists in 1920 on the site of an ancient temple near Ras-Shamra, but has not been previously translated. The tablet is estimated to be 4,000 years old, and to refer to an event occurring one thousand years before.—Indian Allied News.

JAPAN EVADES QUOTAS

Camouflage Of Textiles

COLOMBO: (By Mail).

Japanese evasion of quota regulations by "camouflaging" textile goods is being dealt with by the Ceylon Government.

Under the Imperial Preference scheme, the Customs authorities in Ceylon have power to prohibit the entry of all camouflaged textile goods, except ready-made men's and boys' suits, and ladies' and children's frocks.

The Japanese have been shipping outsize handkerchiefs, double-length piece goods and other textile articles to evade the regulations, but steps have been taken to prevent them entering the local market.

Instructions to regulate the import of ready-made clothing is expected shortly, following upon repeated complaints to the Secretary of State.

Other trades besides the textile trade are complaining of Japanese competition. Cheap shoes are coming in increasing numbers from Japan, and are selling at, from 2-12 rupees (3|9) to four rupees (6-) per pair.—Indian Allied News.

GOLD IS GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM

CHICAGO: (By Mail).

Aged gentlemen with gold in their pockets and rheumatism in their knees may, hereafter, with the aid of a physician, transfer some of the gold to their knees and rid themselves of their rheumatism.

The Journal of American Medical Association reports that experiments with several hundred cases of rheumatism have shown definite improvement after injections of solutions of a gold-bearing content.

The Journal cited one experimenter, who feels that gold salts in oil suspension, given by the intramuscular route, are the most satisfactory in treatment.

"The first sign of improvement," he says, "was relief from pain, and the patient was able to perform movements impossible before treatment," the Journal reported. "The second sign was a reduction of swelling, and its eventual disappearance."

Despite the number of favourable results, however, the precise way in which the gold acts, is unknown, it was stated.—Indian Allied News.

CHINA COPIES JAPAN

NANKING: (By Mail).

China intends to copy Japan by prompting measures to extend her trade throughout the world, it is announced by Ho Ping-Hsien, Director of the Chinese Foreign Trade Bureau in Nanking.

The Director has devised an eight-point programme, in which improved methods of publicity for Chinese goods is prominent. Publicity is an important weapon in commercial warfare, declares Mr. Ho.

Standardisation of commodities, reduced prices, co-operation between exporters, investigation of trade conditions abroad, the establishment of financial agencies in the world's leading cities, the development of direct trade relations, and the opening of ocean navigation routes are other points in the programme.

REMOVE IMPEDIMENT.

Mr. Ho explained that lack of co-operation among the exporters had always impeded China's foreign trade. If they were better organised, they could improve the quality of the goods, fix unified prices, create selling agencies and improve distribution.

Standardisation, he said, could raise the quality and reduce the price of Chinese commodities.

Emphasising the necessity for direct trade relations, he said that high prices of Chinese goods abroad were often the result of manipulation by middlemen. Direct trading would reduce prices and widen the market for many commodities.—Indian Allied News.

U. S. KEEPS FLEET IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, 9, (By Mail).

The United States is keeping the major part of its fleet in the Pacific

This is the implication contained in a recent announcement by Mr. Claude Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, that a unit of the fleet, comprising merely three heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and 24 destroyers, would visit Atlantic ports after the completion of the spring manoeuvres which are to be held off the Pacific coast of Central America.

Thus the announcement emphasises by implication the Navy's policy of concentrating the bulk of its fleet in the Pacific. For example, no battleships or aircraft carriers will be detached from the Pacific fleet this year.—Indian Allied News.

Tyrolese Set Trap For Italian Police

MUNICH, (By Mail).

An incident illustrating the anti-Italian feeling in the South Tyrol section of Italy is related by a young shoe-maker of Pustertal, who has succeeded in fleeing across the border and finding refuge in Bavaria.

Several of his friends, he declared, hoisted a swastika flag in the village square and then encircled the flag-pole with concealed fox traps to infuriate the Italian police who came to remove the flag.

The shoemaker refugee and several companions said that they knew of no village of the Italian Tyrol from which many men, some even accompanied by their wives, had not fled across the border to avoid conscription.—Indian Allied News.

Under the auspices of the Kalyan T. C. Committee, Independence Day was observed. The Flag Salutation was done in the morning when Sjt. R. M. Patwardhan read out the Karachi Congress Resolutions.

How disappointed my family would be IF I FAILED
8 A.M.
BOY! WHERE IS BRIJLAL SAHIB?
HE IS STILL IN BED, SAHIB. I TOOK CHOTA HAZRI TO HIM AN HOUR AGO
11 O'CLOCK
BRIJLAL, YOU'VE MISSED ANOTHER LECTURE. I SHALL NOT BE PLEASED IF YOU FAIL
I'M SORRY, FATHER, BUT I FEEL SO TIRED. I THINK I'LL HAVE TO SEE THE DOCTOR
YOU ARE NOT REPLACING ALL THE ENERGY YOU USE AND AS A RESULT YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ENERVATION. I WANT YOU TO TAKE HORLICK'S AT BEDTIME
A MONTH LATER
FATHER, I'VE PASSED WITH HONOURS!... I NEVER SHOULD HAVE DONE IT BUT FOR HORLICK'S

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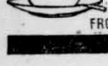

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indian Companies' Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really gratifying to find that the agitation launched by Prof. Davar for amending the Indian Companies Act, is shortly going to fructify.

It is to be noted that the root of this agitation is in the managing (or mis-managing) agency system, which is one of the ills India is cursed with. For, there is no doubt that, the existing provisions of the Act would, to a certain extent, have safeguarded the interests of the investor public had the management been responsible to or the agency agreement alterable by a vote of the general body. But the Managing Agents of most of our limited liability companies are as irremovable as the Pyramids. I know of one particular agency agreement wherein the Managing Agent has reserved to himself the right even to cling to the corpse of his ward on the look-out for a resusciator. For, one of the clauses of the agency agreement lays down that should the Company be wrecked and a new Company formed to take over and work the assets of the old company, the new company cannot 'but' be managed by the Managing Agents of the old Company. Strange it looks, but it is true.

The foreign investor would be amazed at the utter selfishness and the unmitigated autocratic terms of the agency agreement, which gives to the Managing Agents, in effect, proprietory rights over the Company the shareholders being owners only in name. It is still fresh in our memory how one managing agent, when the sterling fell, converted, with impunity, his loan to the Company, into dollars, at a loss of some lacs to the Company, under, of course, the connivance of the directors, his creatures.

Such unlimited powers, which the promoter-managing-agent reserves for himself to do and undo what he likes, have stood up as an unbreakable wall between the few useful provisions of the Act and the interests of the shareholders, as the autocratic terms of the Agency Agreement largely circumvent such provisions of the Act.

The shareholder of many mofussil Companies is a particular victim of the managing agency system and the defects in the Indian Companies' Act. I say 'the shareholders of the mofussil Companies with purpose, for owing to the fact that the affairs of the mofussil Companies do not receive the same blazing publicity as those of in cities like Bombay, the Managing Agent in many of the mofussil openly becomes aggressive and perpetrates, iniquities, which no City Managing Agent would dare to do or fear of instant exposure by the press.

Let me give a few of such anomalies. According to the provisions of the Act, the shareholder gets one occasion a year to ventilate his grievances. The shareholder at that time proposes some reforms in the management and the managing agent at times accepts these suggestions and if the shareholder has to satisfy himself whether these suggestions are given effect to or not, he has got to wait right till the next annual general meeting; and when he learns that the resolutions are not given effect to, all that he can do is to give vent to his spleen. According to the Act, the general body has, in theory, wide powers. If the Managing Agent has got the directors by the ear, (as is generally the case) what little hope the shareholder has of braking an irresponsible management is gone and the interests of the shareholder have only to drift.

The Registrar of Companies is expected to receive a report of the proceedings of the general meeting, but it is entirely at the sweet will of the managing agent to report to the Registrar what it pleases him. There have been instances in the mofussil where balance-sheets were thrown out and Enquiry Committees were appointed by the shareholders and accepted by the Managing Agent. But all the same, the Managing Agent reported to the Registrar that the shareholders passed the balance sheet. The Directors, of course, in this case, connived at the doings of the Managing Agent. It is to be noted that the said general meeting, according to the resolution accepted by the Managing Agents, stood adjourned, pending the submission of the Enquiry Committee's report, but the Managing Agent did not only not allow the enquiry committee to function but has till date not called the adjourned general meeting, though it is some years now. The Managing Agent, however, called the next annual general meeting at the usual time and though since then the balance-sheets have been successively thrown out and the meetings not concluded, the Managing Agent has gone on calling the next and the next annual general meetings.

There is no provision in the Act which can compel the Managing Agent or directors to complete the general meeting, nor is any alternative suggested in the Act if the balance-sheets are not accepted by the shareholders.

Section 81 of the Act prescribes that an annual general meeting must be called within the calendar year, but the Act does not prescribe a period for completing the general meeting. It also does not say if the meeting must conclude its business at all, nor suggest a relief to the shareholders if the meeting is not concluded and the adjourned meeting is not convened by the Managing Agents. There is no provision in the Act, which authorises the shareholders to call the general meeting, nor can they requisition one. For though the Act does not say so, it is maintained that the meeting requisitioned for and convened by the shareholders is necessarily for an extraordinary purpose and, therefore, an extraordinary general meeting. According to the Act an extraordinary general meeting can take into consideration or for discussion some particular business and not the type of business which is transacted in an ordinary general meeting. Under the circumstances, if the Managing Agent adjourns a general meeting without doing any business and does not convene the adjourned meeting, in what way does the Act help the shareholders or absolve the Managing Agents from their responsibility? The Act is silent on this.

Supposing a general meeting is continued by the shareholders themselves when the Managing Agents and their directors have staged a walk-out, how are the proceedings to be made sacrosanct. They cannot be entered in the minute books of the Company, because the minute book will not be surrendered by the Managing Agent, in whose custody it lies, while the Registrar of Companies refuses to file the report of the proceedings submitted by the Chairman of the meeting.

The present Act has kept law and justice for the shareholder so far out of his reach that he finds it both costly and inconvenient to bother himself about a matter in which he is not the only interested party. The shareholder has to spend out of his pocket to bring the Managing Agent to book, whilst the latter can flay his ward, the Company, to engage the best talent in the land and go from court to court.

What is the function of the Registrar? It is known, however, that he has more important duties devolved upon him than minding Company matters. There is no doubt a section in the Act which gives him powers to call for a Managing Agent's explanation and arrange for the appointment of an Enquiry Committee, but it would be interesting to know how many times this power has been exercised by this dignitary! He seems to be merely a filing officer—filing without inquiring into its truth.

These are a few of the numerous irregularities which the present Companies' Act encourages and, I would request the staunch custodian of the shareholders' interests, I mean, the Bombay Shareholders' Association, to look up the Act more closely to find out others.—Yours, etc.

"B"

Propaganda For The Haj

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some years past paid-agents, including Muallims from Arabia, have been very busy in India carrying on a country-wide propaganda in favour of the Haj, long before the commencement of the Haj season. Sometimes it is urged by them that the forthcoming Haj will be "Hajj-e-Akbar" and those who perform it will be earning an extra merit and reward from their Lord. Sometimes the sayings of the Holy Prophet are cited by them in order to create a sort of fear of God in the hearts of such persons as are slow to discharge this religious obligation in spite of the ample means at their disposal. At another time this plea is put forward that if the Hajis from India will not go in large numbers, the Hejaz will fall a victim to the land-hunger of some European Power or the other. Sometimes it is urged that Sultan Ibn Saud has reduced Haj expenses by 25 per cent., and, therefore, the Indian Musalmans should perform the Haj in greater numbers than before. This sort of propaganda which is carried on by means of posters, books, pamphlets and newspaper articles, is so far as I am aware, carried on only in India.

Now Moulavi Ismail of Amritsar comes out with a pamphlet entitled "Malumat-e-Haj" in which, at the very outset, he sounds a clarion-call to the Indian Musalmans to proceed to the Hejaz and thereby "accept the challenge thrown by infidelity," and points out that the estimate of expenses as published by Bombay Port Haj Committee, is inaccurate. He then advises the pilgrims to embark from Karachi instead of Bombay as "unsympathetic treatment is meted out to the pilgrims by the employees of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., and, as a last resort, exhorts them to proceed as far as Aden or Suez by other lines and then to embark Egyptian steamers from there so that "the Musalmans may be saved the trouble of travelling by the steamers owned by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co." He also advises the Hajis not to go at all to the British Consul stationed at Jeddah for any assistance, but to seek assistance from the officials of the Sultan, for to go to the British Consul is nothing short of "an act of worship to the cross". He, therefore, strongly exhorts the Hajis "not to allow infidelity to spread its net over the Hejaz". He further points out that there are "starving people in Mecca and Medina, that there is a lack of good harbours, musafir-khanas and roads in Arabia and that the Masjid-ul-Haram is without "Saibans" (canopies) and lights, and in this connection calls upon the rich Indians to construct "saibans" as well as "urinals and lavatories on scientific principles" and to build separate musafirkhanas in Mecca for the benefit of the Hajis of India. And lest people may feel any hesitation in doing all this, he exhorts them not to mind spending money in the Hejaz since such an act is accompanied by Divine reward, and advises them "always to speak well of the Islamic Government of that country so that your God may be pleased with you."

It is indeed a pity that the Sultan's Government has not been able to construct "saibans", urinals and latrines, although his agents are crying hoarse to prove to the world that Sultan Ibn Saud, being the noblest Musalman of this age, is very mindful of the interests of the Hajis. Instead of spending money on the agents, he should better provide for the amenities referred to above as well as other comforts for the Hajis.

The Musalmans of India, or as a matter of fact of the whole world, do not at all mind spending even crores of rupees in the service of the Hajis. But they have their own misgivings and the recent refusal on the part of the Sultan to accept the generous offer of H. E. H. the Nizam for carrying out various improvements in the House of God, through his own engineers, has greatly added to them. Besides, the Sultan is reputed to have a large fleet of motor-cars, which is, partly utilised by his own agents while in the Hejaz during the Haj season, should the Indian Mussalmans squander their money in order to maintain the luxurious show of the Sultan? Is it not a fact that deplorable occurrences have happened in the past in the Hejaz during the Haj season which have, in their turn, reacted on the Indian mind with the result that the number of pilgrims has of late greatly dwindled? Is it not a fact that the scheduled expenses borne by an average Haji are exhorbitant? Let the Sultan revert to the pre-war expenses if he has really the good of the Hajis at his heart. After this is done and other comforts provided for the number of the intending Hajis will automatically increase even without the propaganda of his agents, as is the case to-day.

There are no doubt "starving" people in Mecca and Medina. But the question that may be asked is: What has the Sultan himself done to improve the economic condition of his country? What has become of the great "Mutamar" which was conceived, some 8 or 9 years ago, by the Muslim leaders of the world in the best interests of the Hejaz? Had it been virile to-day, the problems of the Hejaz could have been tackled in accordance with the wishes of the entire world of Islam, and money would have flown into Arabia like water for carrying out various improvements in Mecca and Medina for the sole benefit of the pilgrims. It is high time that the Musalmans should prevail on the Sultan to revive the "Mutamar" and to provide for the comforts of the Hajis through it only.

I appeal to the Musalmans of India to set up, in each province, an independent non-official organisation to help the Hajis in matters pertaining to the Haj. If such organisations are set up and are conducted on proper lives, then not only the genuine grievances of the Hajis both at ports and in the Hejaz will be redressed but their comforts will also be assured at the same time.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

Bombay, Jan 24.

Dhotee And Hat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The practice of wearing a dhotee below has passed into the commonplace at Poona and Nagpur Bombay, conservative in other respects, is conservative here too. In fact any one who wears a hat above and anything but ironed trousers below, is counted as a Bafoon or an Exhibitionist in this city. Now that tendency is most to be deplored.

One of my Bombay friends who cannot afford to wear trousers, but is nevertheless troubled by the tropical Sun, began to wear a hat on the Dhotee, and soon found that he was the laughing-stock of the meanest man in the street. Nobody seemed to observe that the National dress in all countries has evolved out of convenience and is mainly dictated by the climatic conditions prevailing in each. This observation which convinced Nagpur and Poona cannot convince the so-called 'advanced' city of Bombay. The situation points to one conclusion, namely, that people in about 'fashions'. I have heard that the movement of wearing a hat on the dhotee or the pyjama is recently set afoot in one of the Bombay colleges. If this be true, we may expect this salutary custom to spread soon, as it is the collegians alone who are the wretchedest slaves of Fashions.'

It has argued that such a dress seems hybrid. This is another instance of our perverse notions and lack of national outlook. Will such objectors satisfy themselves why it is not hybrid to wear a 'topi' on the otherwise English dress below?

Aesthetics need not frighten us in the matter. It is only because the 'fashion' is new that it strikes us as strange. In Poona or Nagpur they now see nothing strange in it. They think it as a convenient system directed by the hot sun in this country.

Will my Bombay brethren throw off the veil of fashion which has narrowed their views, and follow the bold lead of other neighbouring cities? But even if they do not, the pioneers must not yield to the laughter of others. For those who laugh at them have still their minds in the old world, though they might wear the latest English suit.—Yours, etc.

"POONAG"

FATAL ASSAULT ON BURMA OFFICIAL

Sequel To Removal Of "Dha" From Villager

RANGOON, Jan. 23.

The "Rangoon Gazette" says that U. Sannyun, Honorary Myook and Assisant Township Officer at Tabyin was brutally assaulted in Bin village, twenty miles from Yeu. While the officer was returning, he came across a cart in which a Burman was seated, it is reported armed with a Dha. He disarmed the Burman and led him to the village headman. He as was handing over the Dha to the headman, the Burman snatched it away and commenced slashing Sannyun until the headman's nephew rescued him. The officer who had his forefinger completely severed and shoulder blades fractured in addition to several injuries on the back and chest was removed later to Yeu, where the Township Magistrate recorded his dying deposition.

It is alleged that the assailant is at large. Police are investigating.—A.P.

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Improvement Of Indian Cotton Staple

Useful Work Done By The Indian Central Cotton Committee

REVIEW OF VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

As a result of one of the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1918-19, the Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted and below we give a brief review of the work done during the year ended August 1935:—

The year under review saw the completion of the Committee's investigations into the possibilities of growing long and medium staple cottons in the present short staple cotton areas of India. This investigation was the immediate result of the threatened Japanese boycott of Indian cotton in 1933 which brought home the risks India ran in producing large quantities of short staple cotton which had only a limited market. After an exhaustive survey of the prevailing conditions of each cotton tract in India, with particular reference to the quality of the cottons grown, the factors limiting the growth of superior varieties, and the characteristics of the cottons considered suitable for these tracts, the Committee came to the conclusion that for the Surti, Broach, Kumpta-Dharwar, Raichur, Tinnevellies, Cambodia Gaorani, and Central Provinces and Berar areas, and the American tracts of the Punjab and Sind, suitable long or medium staple varieties were already on hand. In the Khandesh, Salems, Westerns and Northerns, Cocanadas, Hyderabad, Oomras and Malvi tracts types of cotton superior to the existing inferior local mixtures have been isolated or experiments were under way with a view to evolving superior types of cotton suitable for these tracts. For the rest of the cotton-growing areas of India medium or long staple cottons suitable for each tract have not yet been obtained but trials with some of the superior strains grown in other tracts with similar climatic and soil conditions may prove successful in some of them. A solution of the problem confronting the successful growing of medium and long staple cottons in the Northerns and Westerns tract may lie in the investigation into dry cultivation whilst a study of Persian cottons might solve the problem of the Dholleras tract. In the United Provinces the eradication of the pink bollworm seems to be the first step required to be taken before any attempt is made to improve the quality of the cotton.

LONG STAPLE COTTON IN SIND.

The Government of Bombay have, by resolution, signified their approval of the Committee's recommendation regarding the establishment of a compact block of long staple cotton of 300,000 acres in Sind and have expressed their agreement with the conclusion arrived at by the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind that the area south of the Jodhpur Railway is the most suitable for such a purpose. The Local Government are not, however, in favour of immediate legislation to prevent the growing of short staple cotton in the proposed block as suggested by the Committee as they consider that the end in view can be achieved by other measures such as the licensing of gins and presses, the use of special marks in licensed factories, seed supply organisation and organised marketing. Whilst expressing its appreciation of the action taken by the Bombay Government, the Committee at its meeting held on the 19th August 1935 urged upon them the desirability of introducing such legislation as might be considered necessary to achieve the desired object if the measures contemplated by them proved inadequate, and also drew their attention to the serious danger to which the better quality cottons, capable of spinning 30's counts and over, grown in the proposed compact block were exposed by admixture not only with 'Desi' but also '4-F' American cotton which is suitable for 20's counts only.

GARROW-HILL COTTON IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

The rapid spread in the Central Provinces of very inferior short staple variety Garrow-Hill cotton, so harsh as to be good only for mixing with wool, is another matter which engaged the attention of the Committee. This cotton is of late rapidly spreading and its mixing with the superior cotton of the tract has the effect of lowering the prices of the latter. The extension of this cotton is thus highly detrimental to the interests of the growers of superior cotton of the tract. The Committee therefore fully endorsed the views of the Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee that immediate steps should be taken by the Central Provinces Government to eradicate this cotton from the Central Provinces and Berar and that the steps proposed by them to prevent the mixing of different varieties of cotton were quite inadequate. It accordingly recommended that nothing short of a complete prohibition of the growing and handling of Garrow-Hill cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar would be effective.

LANCASHIRE INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

In February last the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee published its first Annual Report and in forwarding copies of it for circulation to members of the Indian Central Cotton Commiitte expressed the hope that the report would be found to be an acceptable effort on the part of that Committee to broaden and strengthen co-operation between India and the United Kingdom. Several members commented favourably on the report and considered it to be a valuable record of what was being done by the Lancashire Committee to popularise the use of Indian cottons in the United Kingdom. The Committee at its meeting in August 1935 passed a unanimous resolution appreciating the efforts made by the Lancashire Indian Committee to extend the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire and assuring that Committee of its desire to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in matters affecting the interests of both bodies. According to the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circulars, the total takings of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom during the last three years were:—

	Season. Bales. 1934-35	Season. Bales. 1933-34	Season. Bales. 1932-33
Total	393,784	361,546	229,740

LICENSING OF FACTORIES.

Mention was made in last year's report of the request of the Committee to the Government of India for the amendment of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act by the addition of a clause empowering local Governments to introduce the system of licensing ginning and pressing factories with the consent of their respective legislative councils. Such a measure, it was hoped, would provide an effective remedy for the various malpractices which were lowering the reputation of Indian cotton both in the country and abroad. The Government of India have since intimated their inability to undertake central legislation as desired by the Committee but they have no objection to local Governments introducing such legislation in their own councils. The Bombay and Central Provinces Governments are taking steps to enact the necessary legislation and it is hoped that when the beneficial results of the action taken by these Governments become apparent, other Provinces and States will not be slow in following suit. At present only the Hyderabad State has legislation of this character in force.

MALPRACTICES.

The East India Cotton Association reported five cases of bales having been rejected as they contained watered cotton. These bales came from Hansi and Mandi Dabwali in the Punjab, Shegaon and Telhara in Berar and Navsari in the Bombay Presidency. Certified copies of entries in the press register pertaining to the bales in question were called for under Section 3(3) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the informatioin supplied was communicated to the East India Cotton Association.

BOMBAY COTTON CONTROL BILL.

The attention of the Bombay Government having been drawn by the Committee to the danger to which the high grade 1027 A.L.F. cotton grown in the Surat protected areas was exposed by admixture for purposes of illicit gain with a low type of cotton naving high ginning percentage known as "Goghari" grown in the same area, the Local Government have decided to introduce a Bill to prohibit the cultivation, mixing or possession of this cotton in such tracts as may be notified by them. With slight modifications the Bill follows a similar piece of legislation in the Madras Presidency, which is directed against another type of inferior cotton known as "Pulichai." The Committee is convinced that unless legislation of the type contemplated is taken Goghari cotton will spread rapidly in the Surat tract and ruin the reputation of 1027 A.L.F. cotton to the detriment of the cotton growers of the tract affected.

COTTON MARKETS.

The establishment of regulated cotton markets under the Bombay Cotton Markets Act has not been proceeding as rapidly as was hoped though the advantages of such markets to growers are generally recognised. So far only three markets, one each at Dhulia, Amalner and Bail Hongal, have been notified under the Act. There appears to be some demand for regulated cotton markets at Malegaon, Baramati and Dharwar and the question of opening similar markets at Surat, Broach and Bijapur is also receiving the attention of the Commissioners concerned.

UNIVERSAL STANDARDS.

In accordance with the procedure detailed in last year's report, the Standards Sub-Committee passed the standards for the following varieties of cotton:—

Bengals.	Oomras.
Sind.	Mathias
Punjab-American.	Broach
Sind-American.	Dholleras.

The reference set of standard boxes intended for the Committee were, after being placed in hermetically sealed cases, sent to Bangalore for storage.

STANDARDISATION OF WEIGHTS.

Last year's report contained the information that only the United Provinces and the Central Provinces Governments had accepted in full the Committee's recommendation suggesting the adoption of the railway maund of 82-2/7lb. and the khandy of 784lb. as units of weights for cotton transactions, and that the Bombay and Punjab Governments had prescribed only the railway maund of 82 2/7lb. and the Madras Government the khandy of 784lb. The Bombay Government were again requested to reconsider the question of standardising the Bombay khandy of 784lb. but they expressed their inability to accept the Committee's recommendation owing to the divergence of views expressed by the various important commercial bodies consulted. They added, however, that the regulations in force in the Presidency did not debar cotton transactions in khandies of 784lb. provided they complied with the provisions of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act by specifying in addition the exact equivalent of khandies in one or other of the standard weights, viz., lb., quarters, cwts. etc.

Of the five principal cotton growing States addressed in this matter, Gwalior has adopted the maund of 82 2-7lb. and the khandy of 784lb. and Baroda the maund of 82 2-7lb. In Indore the maund of 82 2-7lb. is the standard and legal weight, all other weights being unauthorised. The Hyderabad and Mysore States are still considering the question.

FOREIGN COTTON PESTS

The Mexican Boll-weevil (Anthonomus grandis.)—The restrictions imposed by the Government of India in 1925 on the import of American cotton into India con-

(Continued on Page 15; Col. 3).

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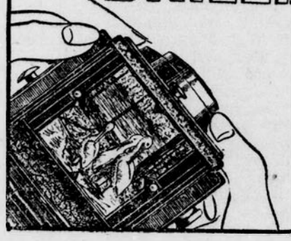

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REMEMBER, when you were young, how mother made you swallow medicine every time you caught cold?

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NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

All English Markets Closed

CHICAGO WHEAT STEADY AND N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

BOMBAY, January 28

All English markets were closed to-day on account of the Funeral Day.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened easy and ruled featureless thereafter.

WHEAT STEADY

Chicago wheat opened steady and prices did not show much change thereafter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

The New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Jan 28

Previous closing	10.82
To-day's opening	10.78
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	10.80
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan 28

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 201-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 28

The cotton market displayed very little activity on quietness abroad owing to the Funeral Day.

The session opened trading in July option at 10.78 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. There was very little doing and prices were at a standstill.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.80 with a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 28

The following were the opening changes:—

March (11.40/11.40) 11.35/11.35
May (11.13/11.11) 11.04/11.04
July (10.85/10.85) 10.78/10.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 28

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (5.99) closed
American March (5.94) closed
Egyptian January (9.55) closed
Egyptian March (9.11) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 28

The market was entirely closed to-day.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 28

Previous closing	5.00 1/2
To-day's opening	5.00
To-day's closing	4.99 1/8

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.01 5/8. The market was rather quiet to-day owing to the absence of any fresh enquiry with very little business passing.

ENGLISH MARKETS CLOSED

London, Jan 28

All English markets were closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 28

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56 5/8) dol 57 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31) dol 30 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 48 5/8) dol 48 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 119) unquoted.

WALL STREET ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, Jan 28

Wall Street opening was suspended by an hour as an act of homage to the late King George. It opened steady and later improved further on active trading.

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A.M.—			
Yearly	12	8	6
Teji on 215	2	12	0
Teji on 220	2	0	0
Teji on 225	1	6	0
Teji on 230	0	12	0
Mandi on 200	5	4	0
Mandi on 195	3	8	0
Mandi on 190	2	4	0
Monthly	6	10	0
Rs. 5 Diff.	1	8	0

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION TELLS ON PILGRIMS

Egyptian Facilities For The Faithful

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 18.
(By Air Mail.)

It is estimated that 2,926 Egyptian pilgrims will visit the Hedjaz this year. This is a considerably lower figure than that of last year, the difference apparently being due to the strained international situation.

The Transjordanian Government has sent a note to the Alexandria Quarantine Board stating that not more than 15 pilgrims are expected to make the journey.

Egyptian authorities are at present considering various proposed facilities for the pilgrims, among which is the establishment of a hotel in Medina, and also a scheme to ensure a regular supply of water and electric light for Mecca.

GERMANY WANTS MORE CHILDREN

Lighter Sentences For Mothers Of Large Families

BRESLAU (By Mail)

German propagandas for larger families is finding expression in the courts.

Frau Klara Ritter, 43, appeared before the Breslau District Court charged with cruelty to her 2½-years-old son, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, instead of the heavier sentence customary in such cases.

The court emphasised the fact that it had been merciful in appreciation of Frau Ritter being the mother of eleven children.

But of these eleven children, six have died—one as an indirect result of maltreatment by the mother.—Indian Allied News.

JAPANESE GOODS ENTER RUSSIA

Constitute Payment For The Chinese Eastern Railway

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Textiles, steel, electric motors and goods of all kinds are pouring into the Soviet Union from Japan and Manchukuo.

They constitute the payment for the Russian-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway, which runs through Manchukuo, and which has been brought from Russia under an agreement whereby Japan and Manchukuo give Russia 140,000,000 yen (£14,000,000 at par).

The agreement provides that of this sum 93,30,000 yen (£9,330,000 at par) shall be paid in the form of goods.—Indian Allied News.

METAL FROM THE SEA FOR ITALY

Salvage From Torpedoed British Ship

GENOA, (By Mail).

The Italian salvage ship Arpione has recovered 50 tons of copper and steel from the wreck of the British ship Washington, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off Portofino on March 3, 1917.

At the time the Washington sank she had a cargo of 150 tons of copper and 800 tons of other metals. She was nearing Genoa.

The salvage company has decided to give the whole of the cargo to the Italian Government to counteract sanctions, while the divers and crew of the Arpione have decided to work without wages.—Indian Allied News.

BERTRAND RUSSEL MARRIES AGAIN

Quiet Ceremony

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

Earl Russel, better known as Mr. Bertrand Russell, the writer on social questions, who is sixty-three, was married for the third time some days ago at Midhurst register office, Sussex, it was revealed in mail week.

His bride was Miss Patricia Helen Spence, aged 25, his secretary.

QUIET CEREMONY.

The ceremony took place quietly. Only two friends attended—Mr. G.R. Blanco White, a London barrister and his wife, Mrs. Amber Blanco White. They have known Mr. Russell, as he prefers to be called, for a number of years, and were specially invited as witnesses.

The bridegroom signed the register simply as "Russell," of Telegraph House, Petersfield, his residence.

He was described as the divorced husband of Dora Winifred Russell, Countess Russell, and the bride's father as Harry Evelyn Spence, an accountant.

The bride signed herself as a writer, of the same address.

After the ceremony the party returned to Telegraph House.

Mr. Russell and his bride have since been staying there. They will leave in a fortnight, however, to spend the rest of the honeymoon with friends at Malaga, Spain.

Mrs. Blanco White said: "Earl Russell and his bride are obviously much taken up with each other. I and my husband have known him for a number of years.

"He has recently been working on a new book which will include letters of his father and mother, Viscount and Viscountess Amberley.

"Miss Spence has been his secretary since about 1933, and has been collaborating with him. She also assisted him with his last book."

The news of the marriage was first broken to Mrs. Dora Russell, his former wife.

"It is the first intimation I have had of it," she said, "and I am unable to say anything about it."

Mrs. Russell, who lives at Boyes Court, Great Warley, is carrying on the school, which was started at Telegraph House by herself and her former husband.

Italian Offer To Austrian Medicos

VIENNA, (By Mail).

An offer to provide free board, tuition, and recreation for Austrian doctors and medical students who wish to complete their studies in Italy was announced in Vienna on January 15th.

Dr. Rodolfo Zorzut, director of the Vienna branch of the Institute Dante Alighieri, made the announcement.

It is presumed in Vienna that Italy wishes to replace the doctors who have been sent to East Africa.—Indian Allied News.

"Sanctions" Bibs For Soldiers' Babies

ROME, (By Mail).

"I will always remember November, 18, 1935", are the words embroidered upon bibs for babies which have been distributed by Fascist groups to the families of soldiers and workers serving in East Africa.

The bibs were one of a variety of gifts distributed.

November 18, last, the day that sanctions against Italy took effect, has been labelled by the Italian authorities as a day of injustice which Italy must remember against the nations enforcing sanctions.—Indian Allied News.

"TELEPHONE SWINDLER" ARRESTED AT LAST

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Jan. 27.

Inspector Kanaka Jetty of Bangalore Police has succeeded in running to earth one Charles Michael Roberts with several aliases, alleged to be an interprovincial cheat and a member of a gang of cheats who practise "telephone swindle".

The accused was arrested at Madras on Saturday at an European hotel and he will be brought to Bangalore to answer several charges of cheating.

It is reported that the accused had been previously convicted and undergone imprisonment of thirteen and a half years, undergoing sentences in Bombay, Colombo, Rangoon, Poona, Madras, Bangalore and other places.

The accused is aged 34.

NEW KING AND NEW ERA

"His Reign Will See Great Changes"

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

King Edward VIII ascends the Throne at a critical time; he succeeds to it with the good wishes of all his subjects, indifferently to their outlook on affairs, writes Harold Laski in "Daily Herald."

There is no one who, in this time of national mourning, but must spare some thought for the problems and preoccupations of the new monarch.

All will desire for him that tempered wisdom, that sense of proportion, that ability to elicit a universal respect that gave the late King his hold on the nation's affections.

The new King starts with one great initial advantage: there has been no better-liked Prince of Wales in modern times. People have liked him because he is clearly an ordinary human being like themselves.

ESSENTIALLY HUMAN.

For twenty years he has worked hard at the dull and endless ceremonial that falls to him. He has done that in an essentially human way. He has played hard; and if there have been no signs in his work of a masterful determination to impose a special point of view, the country is the better off for that.

The evidence we have suggests that the new King is not lacking in the qualities this task requires.

He has shown, as was proved by his attitude to the miners' strike in 1926, a genuine interest in the problems of social welfare. No one suspects him of being a philosopher-king.

He has shown nothing of that partisanship which destroyed the influence of at least, two of his predecessors. He has a full enough sense of fair-play not to align himself with the forces of reaction as their partisan. The effective part of his life has been lived in the post-war world. All that we know of him goes to suggest that he is adequately aware of its special characteristics.

NOT EASY FOR KINGS.

That is important for the simple reason that the post-war world is not an easy world for the profession of kings, it is a torn and ugly world in profound social crisis. In it, the justification of monarchy is its power to act as a healing influence, to prevent its prestige from being utilised by men who would make it the instrument of a party rather than the servant of the nation.

The new King has seen enough of the inwardness of things to be aware of that danger. For a number of years now, he has been at the centre of affairs.

He should be able to bring to their operation the tact and delicacy their smooth operation requires.

DESIRE TO PLAY FAIR.

He is not a bookish person. The things he knows he knows from contact with the world of men rather than the world of thought. He has no extraordinary talents save the real talent of living all his life upon an eminence yet emerging from that grim test as an average human being. There is no Prince of Wales' "party."

There is no special set of persons whose interests he would wish to promote. All that we know about him suggests a full and earnest desire to play the game of his great office in a full and honourable way.

His is a reign that will see great changes, not the least in matters of social constitution. There is no one who will not wish him good fortune in his effort to confront the great destinies he will have to shape.

Burma Council

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

It is understood that the forthcoming session of the Burma Council will commence one day earlier. That is on Feb. 12, instead of on Feb. 13, in order to enable the House to adopt a condolence resolution over King George's Death, by the leader of the House. After the adoption of their resolution the House will be adjourned until February 13 when the budget will be presented.—A.P.

A scene was created on Monday last at the meeting of the Lahore Municipality when six Hindu members walked out. The situation arose on the question of appointments of Lala Guradit Tamal Kapur objecting to its being discussed on the ground of its not being on the agenda. But the majority deciding to take up the matter, six Hindu members present walked out. Five Muslim members voted with the Hindu members.

HOW SAILORS DO IT

Holding Up Battleship On The High Seas For 15 Years

WASHINGTON (By Mail)

The last chapter has now been written in what is undoubtedly the most fantastic attempted robbery in the history of the sea, with the sentence of 15 years' imprisonment being passed on George, Boyog, an American sailor..

Boyog, the world's champion optimist, tried to hold up and rob a superior officer, while his ship was hundreds of miles out to sea. This occurred last November, when in the midst of a thousand sleeping men, Boyog crept aft and entered the room of the supply officer, Lieutenant Prien.

At the point of revolver, Boyog, forced Prien to lead him to the Disbursing officer's room where several thousand dollars were kept. They found the door locked, so started to the Chief Storekeeper's room to get the key.

On the way there Prien grappled with Boyog, and the noise aroused the marines who placed Boyog under arrest.

At this trial, Boyog offered no explanation of his action, or attempted to say what he intended to do with the money, if he had secured it, in the middle of the Pacific.—Indian Allied News.

Independence Day At Jalgaon

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALGAON, (By Mail.)

The "Independence" day was celebrated here on Sunday last by the local Congress Committee. About a hundred blankets, donated by the local Khandesh cotton mill, were distributed amongst the Harijans.

In the night the prize distribution for sports held in connection with the Congress Jubilee was held under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Dastane.

Thana Secondary Teachers' Association

(From A Correspondent.)

The Teachers in Secondary Schools in the Thana District met at Bassein on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni Principal, Nasik College, in the Wagh High School and unanimously passed a resolution adopting a provisional working constitution for the Thana District Secondary Teachers' Association.

Mr. V. K. Joshi, Agashi, was elected President of the Association, Mr. K. B. Bharucha, Nargol, and Mr. B. M. Bapat, Bassein, as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. A. V. Save, Bordi, and Mr. N. T. Kelkar Thana, as Secretaries, with additional ten members of the Committee.

At the same meeting a resolution of Condolence was also passed on the death of the late King George.

Muriel Leister At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Jan. 27.

Miss Muriel Liester, came to Lucknow yesterday on a short visit and will leave for Calcutta in the afternoon of Monday, and from there will go to Ahmedabad.—United Press.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION

(Continued From Page 5)

contained in the Evidence Act (Sec. I of 1872).

Should the Returning Officer set up an inquisitorial court to verify the statements of such qualifying income? Such inquisition would be more galling and irksome than the enjoyment of the right of election in the Special Constituency. Will the merchants bid for such an irritating prize?

It would thus be found impracticable in its working because the requirement (Para 2) of "definitely high financial standing and character of the trader cannot be ensured definitely to be adequate and stable for all the time of his membership.

Undemocratic and Unfair

Besides, a constituency of "high financial standing and character" would be but a close oligarchy, antithetic to the present-day democracy for which we profess to be striving. It would be definitely restrictive just while there is a cry for widening the franchise and for extending the electorates.

Moreover, such a delimitation would exclude traders just below the line of the minimum qualification even though they possess capital employed in commerce or industry and have direct participation in them and also better first hand experience and practical knowledge of business affairs. And further, the requisition of direct participation would also keep out economic experts, managers of banking undertakings, and persons well-versed in the highly technical problems of high finance and foreign exchange. The importance of their knowledge and authority on economic and financial question has been recognised by the Franchise Committee and in para 320 the Committee has emphasised the necessity of their presence in the legislatures. The Committee reiterates their usefulness to legislatures for the value of their contributions of expert knowledge and experience in the discussion on problems of commerce, trade and industry. Their exclusion will undermine the very ground on which the Franchise Committee has based its recommendation for a special constituency (vide para 320 of its Report).

Opposed by Chambers

The Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta has opposed the suggestion for the additional qualification of a certain minimum financial status. And so far as I am aware the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, which has for nearly a generation established its reputation for sound advice, cogency of reasoning and alertness in representations, would not welcome the change, unnecessary and invidious as it would prove. Because as practical businessmen they know that the fluctuating fortunes of the trader cannot constantly maintain a certain financial status.

Need for Unity

The suggestion not only divides high finance from the traders but it would also disperse the Chambers, though admitted to be working satisfactorily.

Fissiparous self-division is a national calamity. Business should know no rank and there should not be any discrimination as high and low in its midst. Let us not divide to rule but team together to win the common benefit of all, the advance of India's industries, her trade and her commerce.

(CONCLUDED).

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WILL GIVE YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIASM AND VIVACITY

Undoubtedly the Premier Indian Tonic for all dejected in Enjoyment of Life. Rs. 5 per bot. for one month's use. In extreme cases it is also used with Ext. Musk Liniment for all defects and local weaknesses Rs. 2-8.

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

DETAILED QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL PIECEGOODS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay

Bombay, Jan 17

Name of Mill.	Trade Mark Trade No.		Ex-Mill price per piece.
GREY LONG CLOTH			Rs. a. p.
Bombay Dyeing	...	S—Quality	4 6 8
Colaba Land	6	Horse	not making
Crown Mill	13 1/2	Kalamardhan	6 4 0
Gold Mohur	51	X—Quality	4 15 9
Hindoostan	8705	Khajuri	6 11 6
Hindoostan	5805	Poppy	9 6 0
Jacob Sassoon	...	Char Minar	5 9 0
Mysore Spg.	1178	Two-Birds	6 13 0
New Gt. Eastern	6	Horse and Umbrella	not making
Rachael Sassoon	5303	.....	5 8 3
Sholapur Spg	1400	.....	7 14 0
Swan Mills	511	X—Quality	not quoted
Western India	BBB13¼	Cocoanut Tree	6 9 0
GREY SHIRTING			
Apollo Mills	3325	Pyala	5 4 6
Berar Mfg	13¼13¼	Pushpavati	5 10 3
Bombay Dyeing	136½	...	5 4 9
Century	3635	Bugle	5 3 3
Century (Heavy)	15109	Man and Globe (Wide)	6 10 4½
Colaba Land	3500	.....	9 0 0
Crown Mill	140½	Tijori	5 15 0
E D Sassoon	91½91½	.....	4 15 9
Gold Mohur	761	.....	4 11 0
Hindoostan	42005	Eagle	6 5 0
Hindoostan	44025	Two Tigers	6 6 9
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant	not making
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 0 0
Tata Mills	535	Darji	6 4 0
Western India	140½	Sundari	6 4 0
Western India	BB44½	Horse	6 5 9
GREY SHEETING			
Century	811	.....	4 6 6
Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun	not making
Manchester Mill	MM1215	.....	7 0 9
Victoria Mills	111	.....	5 13 9
Victoria Mills	3539	.....	3 11 3
GREY DOMESTICS			
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	6 12 6
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree and Lion	6 12 6
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	13 7 0
GREY CHADAR			per pair
Berar Mfg	1115-XX	Tiger	1 4 3
Century	C1115N	.....	1 4 10
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 9 0
Gold Mohur	1215	.....	1 7 0
Hindoostan	1325	Two Tigers	1 14 0
Mysore Spg.	220	Two-Bird	1 5 9
Mysore Spg.	240	Two-Bird	1 8 9
Rachael Sassoon	1215	Hiraluxmi	not quoted.
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 4 6
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 12 0
Western India	1325	Motor	1 14 0
GREY DRILL			per piece
Manchester Mill	222	.....	7 0 0
Mysore Spg.	2	Two-Bird	9 12 0
Satya Mill	1816	.....	6 14 0
Satya Mill	11916	.....	7 8 0
Satya Mill	6000	.....	9 3 6
GREY DHOTIES			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 14 0
Berar Mfg	219	Tiger (P.B.)	not in stock
Bombay Dyeing	...	.....	1 2 3
Burhanpur-Tapti	4010	B. T. M.	1 9 7
Century	2414	(34,328)	1 5 0
Crown Mill	2472	Gourd	1 6 3
Gold Mohur	5712	.....	2 1 0
Hindoostan	3144	.....	1 8 6
Indian Mfg	1839	Lady at Toilet	1 8 6
Indian Mfg	1199	Lady at Toilet	1 2 0
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield (P.B.)	1 7 3
Khandeish Spg	1169	.....	1 14 9
Mysore Spg	MSM232	Two-Bird	0 15 6
Sholapur	4909	.....	1 11 6
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	2 0 0
Swan Mills	1069	.....	not quoted
Tata Mill	1386	Darji	2 1 0
Western India	2154	.....	1 8 6
GREY SARIES			
Indian Mfg Co	31½x31½	Lady at Toilet	1 13 6
Indian Mfg Co	14½x14½	Lady at Toilet	1 6 6
BLEACHED LONG CLOTH			per piece.
Ahmedabad Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	5 14 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	4000000	.....	10 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	5000000	.....	10 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	L 703 L	.....	7 8 0
Mysore Spg	848	.....	9 14 0
Sholapur	F4000	.....	12 8 0
Svadeshi Mills	60091	Two Elephants and Engine	5 0 0
Tata Mills	4331	Darji	6 10 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING			
Gold Mohur	57B	.....	10 3 9
Gold Mohur	57C	.....	10 2 9
Kohinoor Mills	13765	.....	4 12 0
New Great Eastern	N773	Baronet	9 12 0
New Great Eastern	816	...	11 0 0
BLEACHED MULL			
Colaba Land	1360	.....	5 4 0
Khatau Makanji	PPP	Arjun Subhadra	no stock
New Great Eastern	N826	.....	3 14 0
New Great Eastern	1451	.....	4 4 0
Sholapur	128/9	.....	6 8 0
Victoria Mills	B84	.....	2 0 0
BLEACHED TWILL			
Ahmedabad Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	6 2 0
Khatau Makanji	K166M	Rambha	6 8 0
New Great Eastern	N813	.....	9 14 0
BLEACHED DRILL			
Alexandra Mill	779	.....	not quoted
Kohinoor Mills	979	.....	8 0 0
Mysore Spg	MSM2	.....	11 4 0
Svadeshi	2042	Kamal	11 12 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji	10 14 0
BLEACHED SHEETS			each
New Great Eastern	N768	.....	2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran (F.B.)	not quoted
Khandeish Spg	K401M	.....	1 14 0
Khatau Makanji	709	Photo Ticket	2 9 0
Kohinoor Mills	V.M.	.....	2 6 0
Kohinoor Mill	K.V.	.....	2 8 0
Mysore Spg	MSM26	.....	1 14 0
Sholapur Spg	128/11	.....	3 6 0
Victoria Mills	3008	.....	1 6 6
DYED SHIRTING			per piece
Gold Mohur	3239	.....	6 12 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM20	.....	6 12 0
Swan Mills	1730M	.....	not quoted
Tata Mills	3584	Darji	3 14 0
DRY DRILL			
Gold Mohur	.....	.....	3 10 9
Simplex	1,7½	(Blue)	11 4 0
SUSI CHECKS			
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Swan Mills	S505	.....	not quoted
Swan Mills	2002	.....	not quoted
STRIPPED DRILLS			
Hindoostan	64700	Railway and Vasant Vihar	5 7 0
Phoenix Mills	902	(Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Western India	902½	Panchavati	2 13 0
STRIPED SUSIS			
Colaba Land	.....	Sterling	4 12 0
Colaba Land (50% colour)	1370	.....	7 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	1255	.....	8 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	.....	.....	5 6 6

Improvement Of Indian Cotton Staple

(Continued from Page 13).

tinued in force, without change, during the year under review. American cotton can be imported into India only through the port of Bombay and that, too, only after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. Imports of American cotton rose to 63,171 bales during the season as against 22,499 bales in the previous year. A rebate of fumigation fees at the rate of 8 annas per square bale and 5 annas per round bale on all American cotton fumigated during the year ending 31st March 1934 was sanctioned by the Government of India and paid to importers in April and May 1935.

The Red (Sudan) Boll-worm (Diparopsis castanea) and other pests.—The restrictions placed on the import of foreign cotton seed under Government of India Notification No. 1213 Agri. dated the 27th May 1930, in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, and the entire prohibition of the import of foreign "kapas" (unginned cotton) under Government of India Notification No. 897 Agri., dated the 24th July 1925, remained in force throughout the year. Under these regulations two parcels of cotton seed were received for examination and fumigation during the year.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

The most important event of the year was the campaign conducted by the Publicity Officer for the extension of control measures against the pink boll-worm in the United Provinces. This campaign had for its object the focussing of public attention on the necessity of tackling the pink boll-worm evil and the advantages to be derived from its control. At the same time an enquiry was carried out in connection with the question of levying a cess to meet the cost of the required heating machines, their installation, working expenses, etc., should it be decided to introduce control measures. A specially designed 10-colour poster was used with much advantage during the campaign.

Seven press communiques were issued, four of which dealt with the development of cotton growing in Sind, the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency.

In addition to the issue of special articles and pamphlets from time to time, the Department participated in the exhibitions at Nanded organised by the Agricultural Department of Hyderabad State, the All-India Exhibition, Lahore, and the Kolhapur Fair. Publicity and Propaganda material for use at the Memorial Exhibition at Formosa (Japan) was also supplied at the request of the Agent, the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Bombay.

SECRETARY'S TOURS.

During the year under review the Secretary visited Simla, Indore (twice), Lyallpur, Lahore, Madras, Coimbatore, Perindurai, Bangalore, Irwin Canal Farm, and Hyderabad in connection with the work of the Committee.

LONDON METALS

London, January 27

Copper Braziers	.. ..	49-1/4
Yellow Metal	.. .. ..	40 1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	..	14-1/4
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B.	.. .. ..	201

LIGHT POSITION OF SPOT COTTON

Upcountry Selling

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following cotton and bullion report:—

COTTON.

The American market this week is 2 points lower, having fluctuated between 11.50 (March) which was the highest (23rd Jan.) and 11.25 which was the lowest (20th Jan.), the range for the week being 25 points. The New York market in the early part of the week, remained steady to firm on trade buying, strength of Wall Street and news of introduction of a substitutional Farm Bill and rumours of Currency inflation. Pool Cotton was offered around 11.80 for January. Just at the close of the week market was nervous and suddenly declined on rejection of the said Plan by the Senate Agricultural Committee. However hopes are entertained that a new Bill will be drafted in time to control the 1936 crop. A New York cable review states:—"The bulk of business on the New York Cotton Exchange consisted of trading on differences and final evening-up of January Contracts. The undertone was steadier with buying of old crops on reports of a tight spot situation and renewed inflation talk. The new crops ruled firm buying being attracted by the recent large discounts and the Administration's proposed Agricultural Programme. However buyers were not disposed to follow up advances aggressively. It is understood that January notices were stopped by pool brokers. A strong opposition to the new Farm Programme on constitutional grounds later resulted in its return by the Senate Agricultural Committee for redrafting. Final provisions are uncertain but it is believed that plans for State Co-operation in crop control will be included. According to Mr. Wallace, the Secretary for Agriculture, Legislation enacted by February 15th, would be in time to affect this year's crop. The Textile market was quiet. The trade is endeavouring to work out an equitable distribution of the impounded Processing Taxes."

The local market closed Rs. 4 lower. The highest rate for Broach A/May was Rs. 206 1/4 (23rd Jan.) and the lowest Rs. 201 3/4 (24th Jan.) the range for the week being Rs. 4 1/2 The Tejimandi premium for Broach A/May was Rs. 13 1/2. The premium for the monthly Tejimandi maturing on the 21st February (Broach A/May) was Rs. 7 1/4. The local market did not respond to the steadiness in America and remained quiet around Rs. 205. Speculators and Commission Houses have been the sellers. There was also some selling from upcountry. Following the rise in Liverpool the market made a small rally, which was lost later in sympathy with the bearish New York cables. The parity between American Cotton and Indian has widened during the week.

SILVER.

The highest rate for Magh Sett. was Rs. 50-12 (25th Jan.) and the lowest Rs. 48-1 (19th Jan.). The highest rate for Shanghai T. T. on London was 1-2 15/32 (23rd Jan.) and the lowest 1-2 13/32 (20th Jan.) The highest rate for London Silver Spot was 20 (23rd Jan.) and the lowest 19 3/16 (20th Jan.). The Forward rates for London Silver remained unquoted The rate for New York Ready Silver was 44 3/4 cts throughout the week. The highest rate for Montreal March Sett. was 45.27 (23rd Jan.) and the lowest 42.50 (18th Jan.)

Saturday's closing rate for Magh Sett. was Rs. 50-1 and for Fagan Rs. 50-3. The Teji-mandi premium was Rs. 2 for Magh and Rs. 3 1/2 for Fagan.

GOLD.

The closing rate on Saturday was Rs. 34-9 for Magh Sett. and Rs. 34-7 3/4 for Fagan Sett. The highest rate for Magh Sett. was Rs. 34-11 1/2 (22nd Jan.) and the lowest Rs. 34-8 (24th Jan.). The London-New York Cross Rate fluctuated between 5.00 1/2 the highest 24th Jan.) and 4.94 13/16 the lowest (20th Jan.). The highest closing rate for London-Paris Exchange was 75.04 (24th Jan.) and the lowest 74.97 (20th Jan.) The London price per ounce is £7-0-10 against £7-0-11 last week.

COATINGS			
Colaba Land	1705	.....	5 0 0
Kohinoor Mills	698	.....	6 8 0
Cohinoor Mills	698	.....	6 6 0
Mysore Spg.	114	.....	6 14 0
Mysore Spg.	22	.....	7 11 0
New Gt. Eastern	1313	.....	6 12 0
Satya Mill	BT27	(Dyed Dobby)	7 0 0
Satya Mill	1933	(Plain Tasa)	5 4 3
Satya Mill	16285	(Dyed Tasa)	6 4 9
Satya Mill	715	(Dobby Tasa)	6 7 3
Satya Mill	389	(Plain and Striped)	4 11 0
Satya Mill	1389	(Plain and Striped)	5 12 9
Simplex Mills	485	(Plain and Striped)	5 13 0
Simplex Mills	4850	.....	7 0 0
Tata Mills	845	.....	8 0 0
		Darji	8 4 0
ART SILK DORIA			
Colaba Land	86	.....	4 2 0
ART SILK SARIES			per yard
Simplex Mills	413	Vasanti Devi and Sarojini Devi	0 8 6
		Recemine (dyed)	3 4 0
ART SILK STRIPED TINTIN			per yard
Simplex Mills	452	.....	0 3 3
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR			per piece
		Darji	5 1 0
Tata Mills	881	Simplex Mills	MMMM
COTTON BLANKETS			per blanket
Century Spg	896	Spade	0 12 0
Century Spg	3201	Spade	0 9 11½
Colaba Land	...		n sale
Gold Mohur	2148	(Striped)	1 1 0
Gold Mohur	5091	(Check)	1 3 0
Jacob Sassoon	525	.....	not quoted
TOWELS			per dozen.
Colaba Land	1500	(Crepe)	4 0 0
Tata Mills	99B	Darji	14 10 0
DYED FLANNELETTE			per yard
Colaba Land	1133	(Dyed)	0 2 3

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, January 27.

March	.. .. ..	11.38—05
May	.. .. ..	11.08—11
July	.. .. ..	10.82—08
October	.. .. ..	10.37+10
December	.. .. ..	10.35
Middling Spot	.. ..	11.90—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, January 27

March	.. .. ..	11.31—06
May	.. .. ..	11.05—07
Middling Spot	.. ..	11.71—06

NEW YORK.
New York, January 27

New York 10-55 A.M.—		
March	.. .. ..	11.38
May	.. .. ..	11.10
New York Noon Call—		
March	.. .. ..	11.37
May	.. .. ..	11.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York January 27

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	24,000
Day exports to Great Britain	20,000
Day's exports to the continent	3,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 27

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS

January	.. ..	9.55+07
March	.. ..	9.11+05
May	.. ..	8.81+05
July	.. ..	8.57+05
October	.. ..	8.47+05
November	.. ..	8.18+06
January	.. ..	8 03+06
F. G. F. Spot	.. ..	9.80+12

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 27.

Broach—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.35
Fine (Good Staple)	..	5.50
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.65
Comra—		
Fine (No. 1 Staple	..	5.41
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.56
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.71
Bengal—		
Good	..	3.98
Fully Good ..	..	4.08
Fine..	..	4.20
Coinde—		
Fully Good	..	4.28
Fine..	..	4.40
Superfine	..	4.52

SEEDS
London, January 27

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Jan. sellers £11-1-3

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb sellers £13-0-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f ton Jan./Feb. sellers £13-7-6

Repeseed Toria Hull/Cont c. i. f. ton Jan./Feb sellers £12-16-3.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton Jan/Feb seller £12-10-0

LINSEED OILS.
London, January 27

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Feb sellers 27/0

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Feb./Apl. seller 27/1-1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, January 27

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-1/16 sellers

LONDON SILVER
London, January 27

Spot	.. .. ..	20
Forward	.. ..	Not Fixed

LONDON GOLD.
London, January 27

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. .. £7/0-9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London January 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, January 27

T. T. London on —

New York closing rate	..	5.00-7/16
Paris	.. ..	74.91
Berlin	.. ..	12.30
Madrid	.. ..	36.16
Amsterdam	.. ..	7.28-3/4
Brussels	.. ..	29.32-1/2
Milan	.. ..	62.06
Berne	.. ..	15.21 3/4
Prague	.. ..	119.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, January 27

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent ..	85-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	106 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	116-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	105
National Bank of India ..	44-1 2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-7/8

World Holds Less American Cotton

Inside Story Of The Present Silver Snarl

The following statements from the Wall Street Journal will be found very interesting as the same deal with present day cotton and silver problems:—

Despite the fact that cotton enters the new year handicapped by uncertainties surrounding the outcome of the A.A.A.'s constitutionality, present indications point to a more encouraging outlook for the American cotton trade The improvement in world business, together with the fact that world cotton consumption probably will exceed production this season, gives rise to the belief that consumption of American cotton will show a substantial increase over last year.

The latter half of 1935 brought out numerous factors particularly encouraging from the American standpoint. These included expectations of a further rise in exports, the rise in both domestic and world consumption of American cotton, and price levels which have better enabled competition with foreign growths. Radical relations made recently in Indian and Brazilian crop estimates also point to lessened competition from these sources.

The fate of the A.A.A., upon which hinges processing taxes, and the Bankhead cotton control act may be decided by Supreme Court early in January. Just how the decision will affect cotton be determined.

WORLD HOLDS LESS U. S. COTTON

The end of the 1934-1935 season found the world carrying a total cotton stock of 13,904,000 bales, of which 9,041,000 were American and 4,863,000 were foreign growths. The carryover of American cotton showed a reduction of 1,660,000 bales from a year before, while the carryover of foreign growths was down 1,186,000 bales from the previous season. The world cotton carryover was down 2,846,000 bales. With due allowance for changes in the world consumption rate, the American carryover was at least twice normal while the foreign carryover was only normal or less.

From the market standpoint, an important fact was that, at the end of the 1934-1935 season the United States government was financing holding by growers totaling 6,100,000 bales, including spots and futures, or a quantity equal to about 67 per cent of the American carryover and about 44 per cent of the world cotton carryover.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

Domestic mills consumed only 5,241,000 bales of American cotton in 1934-1935, compared with 5,553,000 in the previous season. Total consumption of all cotton by Great Britain and the Continent in 1934-1935 was much smaller than in the pre-depression seasons, and in the case of the continent, it was much less than in 1933-1934. However, both in Great Britain and on the Continent the decrease was entirely on American cotton, consumption of foreign growths showing a large increase. World cotton consumption aggregated 25,428,000 bales, compared with 25,677,000 in the previous season. World consumption of American cotton totalled only 11,206,000 bales against 13,780,000 in the previous season 1935-36 Cotton Season Starts.

For the 1935-1936 season, which commenced August 1, the statistical position showed marked improvement. Government estimate of domestic all-cotton consumption for the four months ended November 30 totalled 1,917,559 bales against 1,716,750 last year. The official estimate of exports for the similar period was 2,574,786 bales against 1,894,142 a year ago.

CALENDAR YEAR STATISTICS

The following statistics on cotton consumption has been compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange based on the Calendar year, with the figures preliminary and subject to revision (000 omitted):

	1935 in Bales	1934 in Bales
World foreign cotton use	14,250	13,131
World use of American		11,450
All-cotton use in United States		5,617
World all-cotton use		25,700
World foreign cotton use		13,131
World use of American		12,490
All-cotton use in United States		5,419
World all-cotton use		25,621

SOME HIGHLIGHTS.

Last year marked a period of extreme anxiety, with uncertainties overhanging the cotton market, which restricted business to a great extent.

Two sharp breaks featured the first six months of the past year. The first occurred on March 11, when cotton futures were off dol. 9.50 a bale at the day's lows, recovered, and finished the session about dol 5 a bale lower. Lack of the usual support, which came into the market when prices dipped down to the 12-cent loan level, started a wave of liquidation. Numerous stop loss orders were uncovered, and when longs started liquidation the market collapsed. Aroused by this spectacular break Senator Smith appointed a special committee to investigate the break. The committee already has completed its findings and hearings will take place in Washington early in 1936.

The second break followed a statement by President Roosevelt at a press conference in June regarding the A.A.A Futures dropped dol 3 a bale under heavy liquidation.

INACTIVITY PERIOD

Early Summer months were periods of extreme inactivity. Business in the futures market was at a standstill with traders generally awaiting official announcement of the new loan. After considerable confusing Senatorial statements, the government made its long awaited announcement late in August. Provisions fired the new loan level at 10 cents a pound, and a guarantee to the producer who sells his cotton, a bounty representing the difference between the average price of the 10 leading spot markets on the day of the sale and 12 cents. This replaced the old 12-cent loan which was for the 1934-1935 season.

Change in the loan policy was hailed by market observers in that they felt the price peg had been removed and that a free market would be established. The old loan had had poor results. With American prices rising above world levels, foreign spinners had turned to foreign growths which were relatively cheaper than American and much American business was lost. At the end of the 1934-1935 season exports of American cotton totalled 4,816,000 bales (not including linters) against 7,552,000 in the previous season.

THE SILVER SNARL

One of the beautiful theories which some of the silverites spun in their 1934 effort to obtain that they blandly described as "justice" for the white metal was this: That as the United States began and pursued a policy of buying the stuff in the world markets, other countries would become more and more anxious to hold unto it.

Thus silver would be pushed higher in value, and according to some of the more learned friends of the purchasing Schemc, the Orient would abandon its tendency to do more business in terms of gold. With less of the world demanding gold, the story ran, gold would become less valuable and the "great inflation" would be checked with neatness and dispatch.

Little by little the inside story of the present silver snarl has come to light and, from all indications, just about the opposite of what was predicted has taken place.

The Orient just hasn't scrambled for silver the way they said it would. In fact, it has exhibited a certain devious willingness to let go of some of it—at, of course, an artificially attractive price maintained at least until just recently, by the American Government.

Now one of the purposes of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, as outlined by its sponsors at the time, was to re-establish silver as a monetary metal—presumably on a world wide scale because no metal amounts to much in a monetary sense unless it is used by more than one country. One of the purposes of the act also was to stabilize the value of silver—presumably on a higher level, of course, but with some degree of permanence.

ALL SELLERS

If, as seems to have become the case, the United States is the only country actively interested in buying silver and every other country is officially or unofficially interested in selling there isn't any point in talking about "stabilizing" the market. The U. S. Treasury is the market. The price it bids is the price and that's all there is to it.

Obviously if, on the theory that silver is a monetary reserve in this country and subject to use when necessary, the Treasury would ever have occasion to sell a little silver, the myth of stability would suddenly become a whole thinner than it already is.

Considering the jam that has developed in silver, it wouldn't be surprising to see the whole programme recast somehow. Of course, that would take an act of Congress. But politically, silver isn't as strong as it used to be—especially foreign silver.

While nobody really expects to see the poor downtrodden domestic silver miner and his friends deprived of government assistance in the form of an artificially high price for the metal he turns out, when it comes to a matter of subsidizing smugglers who get Chinese silver into the Treasury's hands via Japan and London—that's something else again.

For the first time, the opponents of the whole scheme have got some political ammunition at their disposal. That probably means more than a hundred tons of monetary history and monetary textbooks.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, January 27

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Jan./Feb nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Jan Feb nominal

Wheat South Australian Parcels Jan. sellers 31/9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, January 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Jan./Feb. Nominal per cwt. 7/3

C & F Bombay —

Jan./Feb Nominal per cwt. 7/0

C & F Karachi —

Jan./Feb Nominal per cwt. 7/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, January 27.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, January 27

January	.. .. ..	6.02+06
February	.. .. ..	5.97+04
March	.. .. ..	5.94+0
April	.. .. ..	5.91+03
May	.. .. ..	5.87+03
June	.. .. ..	5.83+03
July	.. .. ..	5.80+03
August	.. .. ..	5.73+0
September	.. .. ..	5.66+01
October	.. .. ..	5.59+05
November	.. .. ..	5.56+05
December	.. .. ..	5.56+06
January	.. .. ..	5.55+0
Middling Spot	.. ..	6.19+05
To-days 10-12 A.M Quotations		
March	.. .. ..	5.94+01
May	.. .. ..	5.87+01

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INSURANCE
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J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
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J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1936

India Act Mortgages Country To Vested Interests

How Best To Oppose It, The Question

Jawaharlal Speaks Out

Bewails Of Crass Ignorance Of "Experts" In Parliament

"SECRETARY OF STATE DOES NOT KNOW HISTORY OF INDIA"

LONDON, Jan. 27

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking to press representatives tonight, said that he hoped while in England to meet the leaders of different political parties. Arrangements have already been made to meet Major Attlee, Mr. Morrison and also representatives of the Liberal party while negotiations are proceeding with Conservative leaders. Pandit Nehru hoped also to address a meeting of the House of Commons.

WIDESPREAD VIEW.

Questioned regarding the political position in India after adoption of the Constitution of India Act Pandit Nehru, referring to the suggestion that there was a widespread view in England that the Indian question was disposed of said he hesitated a long time before agreeing to hold a meeting of the House of Commons, because of his difficulty in saying anything effective about India in a comparatively short time.

It would be futile for him and his critics to try to make points against each other. He had a feeling that those who termed themselves experts in Parliament were stupendously ignorant of the condition of affairs in India.

INDIAN PROBLEM.

In talking about India he started from a different set of facts than the average Britisher, and they argued in different tracks. The problems facing India, according to the Pundit's viewpoint were entirely different from the problems of which an average Briton thought.

Amazing Ignorance

It was extraordinary said the Pandit, how even the Secretary of State for India was ignorant of the history of India—inevitably they went wrong from the very beginning of the constitution of the Act. This "trivial affair" did not touch a single problem of India.

One of the biggest of India's problems was unemployment most of which was in the peasant class, which started with suppression of the old forms of Indian industry, and introduction of new methods from outside.

A large portion of the unemployed reverted to land, and no outlets were provided for a hundred years under the British rule.

Pundit Nehru held that under the Constitution, they could not move a little finger toward the solution of this problem, together with those of the land, and land tenure, and industrial development. Further, under the Act, every single vested interest in India was protected, and could not be touched by any legislature or council.

Not Correctly Applied

On being asked whether the Congress party would attempt to work the Constitution, Pundit Nehru said the Constitution presupposed a democratic constitution, and for that reason "constitutional activity" was not correctly applied to India at all.

When there was no such thing as a democratic constitution the only question was whether one should break the law or not. There was not a section of political feeling in India which accepted the Constitution, although the Pundit understood that some quarters had said that they would attempt to work it. Nobody in India was thinking in terms of the Constitution doing much good.

As far as Congressmen were concerned, there was not a shadow of doubt that the Constitution could not be worked, and nothing would be gained by working it. The only question was how to oppose it best, but on that issue he was unable to give a reply.

Pundit Nehru thought it highly likely that the Congress will put up candidates at the elections, but with the definite idea in their minds of opposing the Constitution.

India Mortgaged.

The question of Congress taking office was one they had to decide. He gathered that there was some difference of opinion on that question. Pandit Nehru averred that the India Act mortgaged India to a number of vested interests converting her into a magnified Indian State.

Questioned anent the possibility of a direct action, Pundit Nehru pointed out that in India such phrase meant non-co-operation. The mentality of such action was there, but whether it will be adopted depended on so many factors that he did not think it was an immediate issue.

Pundit Nehru declared that abnormal measures were being applied even in normal times, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act hardly gave good foundation to a generous measure of Self-Government to India.

Press Censorship.

Questioned concerning censorship of the press, Pundit Nehru said he would not censor the press, but certainly would proceed against it, if necessary, under certain conditions, though without involving the Criminal Law Amendment Act and similar legislation.

The Pundit declared that the communal problem was very much overrated and overstated. It was not religious, though occasionally, religious passions might be aroused. It was partly an economic problem and partly middleclass problem, and largely political problem. Indeed, there was far more religious bitterness in North Ireland than India.

Apart from occasional trouble over religious processions, the communal problem born in last 25 years did not touch the masses, and was a purely middle class struggle as to who should get more jobs.

It was a political question in that it led the middle classes to think in terms of "getting the spoils." Because it was not essentially religious, he did not think it was a most difficult problem to solve.

"Socialism Completely."

Speaking of his personal beliefs, the Pundit said his personal attitude was "socialism completely," but how it should be applied to India depended on many factors, and the time in which it could be applied depended on the strength of the peasantry. The land problem could only be solved by collectivisation, which would involve expropriation, but in order to have a peaceful settlement, one should go as far as possible to win over the vested interests, though India's resources would not make direct compensation for expropriation possible.

The Pundit would like to spread education, sanitation, and other benefits, apart from changing the land system. People would expect immediate relief from the burdens they were suffering, but he admitted his proposals would mean reduction of revenue. Personally he also wanted industrialisation on a large scale.

The first item of the Congress programme should be to put an end to the Government of India Act, concluded Pundit Nehru.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

KARNATAK VOTES FOR JAWAHAR

A. I. C. C. Elections Postponed To Feb. 20.

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, (By Mail)

The first statutory meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Congress House, Dharwar on Saturday last with Mr. S. K. Hosmani in the chair.

Prominent among the newly elected delegates of the K. P. C. C. who attended this meeting were Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Messrs. Surappayya Halaswad and Srinivas Malya from Mangalore, Messrs. T. Subramaniam and M. Raghavendra Rao from Bellary, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Narayan Rao Joshi from Belgaum, Dr. Venkatrao Huilgol from Gadag, R. R. Divakar, V. V. Patil and T. R. Nesari from Dharwar.

The meeting elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unanimously for the Presidentship of the Lucknow Congress.

POINT OF ORDER

Then Mr. Shrinivas Malya, a delegate from Mangalore, raised a point of order that the meeting was un-constitutional inasmuch as two delegates from Mangalore had not received the notice of the meeting. The chairman ruled out this point of order.

The committee decided that the labour clause should be retained.

The following were elected as office-bearers for the current year:—

President.—Mr. S. K. Hosmani, M. L. A., Vice-Presidents.— Messrs. Narayanrao Joshi and T. Subramaniam. Secretaries.—Messrs. R. R. Diwakar and S. B. Bettigiri. Treasurer.—Dr. Venkatrao Huilgol and Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya, as a member of the K. P. C. C. Council.

A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS POSTPONED

A. I. C. C. elections were to take place yesterday, but they were postponed to 20th February, 1936, on account of some reasons. There are as many as five candidates for the two seats. Messrs. S. K. Hosmani, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, R. R. Diwakar, Sundaram Ayyar and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya are standing as candidates for the A. I. C. C.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Independence day was observed here to-day. At 8-30 A. M. Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande hoisted the National Flag. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Congress House where the Independence Resolution was read.

Akola observed the Independence Day on 26th inst. at a meeting held in the evening. The Indepence resolution was re-affirmed.

CITY FATHERS WALK OUT

Sequel To Analyst's Appointment In Lahore Municipality

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Six Hindu Members of the Lahore Municipal Committee walked out of the meeting of the Committee last evening following a decision by the majority to take up the Muslim members' motion relating to the appointment of Doctor Hassar. Mohammad as expert Analyst to the Committee. One Hindu Member objected to the motion on the ground that it was not included in the agenda but on the committee insisting to take up the motion, followed by five others he walked out.

Five Muslim Members had also voted against the motion.—A.P.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS IN ASSEMBLY

No Change In Forthcoming Session

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Seating arrangements for the Parties in the Assembly session which commences on February 3, will be the same as in the previous sessions as no new party has been formed, even though there are no fewer members in any party.

Attempts were made this time last year to organise a party for voicing generally the landholders' interests, but this did not materialise. On the other hand a rural group has been formed recently as an ad hoc collection amongst themselves of the members belonging mainly to the Congress and Nationalist Parties but not claiming a separate seating bloc with a view not to upset the seating arrangements allotted to the Parties to which they belong.

Thus so far as seating arrangements for the forthcoming session are concerned, there will be no change from the old. And even if any persons in an unattached section of 31 memoers were to attempt at party formation it will not be possible to recognise it during the Budget session as under a previous ruling of the President when once the session commences and seating arrangements have been allotted there can be no Congress Party as the chief opposition will be there with 42 members as against 44.

strength. The reduction by two is due to the late Mr. Sherwani's seat having been captured by Mr. Yamin Khan, and Mr. M. A. Baqui of Bengal having been unseated by the last Gazette notification.

The Independents are the next largest Party with 21, the Nationalist are 12 and the European group 11, unattached members 31, Officials 26 and the President one, the total being 145.

INDIA GOVT. AND SANCTIONS

"Too Early To Notice Any Change In Customs Revenue"

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

More than nine weeks have passed since Ordinance 3 of 1935 and Notifications under the Sea Customs Act were issed applying sanctions against Italy. It is not known whether any one has offended the Ordinances. But reports are being received from chief customs officers from time to time showing how all prohibitions of imports from Italy and regulation of exports to Italy or Italian possession are being worked since 18th December when notifications under the Customs Act come into effective operations.

Enquiries in official circles show that it is too early to notice any appreciable change in the Customs Revenue position as a result of these restrictions. Firstly because, while imports from Italy have been prohibited, the articles required by India which used to come from Italy are being imported from alternative markets. And in case of imports from Czechoslovakia or Austria or other continental countries which send their goods to India from any Italian port their entry into India is facilitated, provided chief customs officers are satisfied as to the country of origin.

As for exports to Italy, she will always require articles like jute in which India has monopoly, but these are not exported unless cash payments are received in advance. There have been certain cases of imports from Italy to India which did not fall strictly within the one month permitted after the notification of 18th November because of delays in the shipments of goods ordered before the notification. But these have been permitted as a special case.

RAZA ALI TO BE RECALLED?

"Marriage With Hindu Makes Him Very Unpopular"

SWAMI BHAWANI NAND'S IMPRESSIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan 27.

It is just possible that Sir Raza Ali may be recalled to India before the close of his term of office, remarked Swami Bhawani Nand, a South African leader who is on a visit to India in the course of an interview to the "United Press", while discussing repercussions of Sir Raza Ali's marriage with Miss Punno Sammy.

However, the Swami wished that the agitation that is now being carried on, on communal lines should stop.

Sir Raza Ali has another two years to finish his term of office but he is becoming increasingly unpopular in South Africa. It is just possible that he may be recalled, he added.

Representation to Congress

Swami Bhawani Nand also told the "United Press" that he was in communication with Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, for securing representation of Indians in South Africa in the Indian National Congress. He had been invited by the Congress President to attend the Lucknow session of the Congress to place his case before him.—United Press.

RESOLUTIONS GALORE BEFORE ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

A number of resolutions demanding a uniform standard of administration throughout India including the Excluded areas and British Baluchistan tabled by Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Satyamurthi, Bhai Parmanand and Maulvi Badrul Hassan were ballotted today for discussion in the Assembly on February 11.

Mr. Fazlul Huq also ballotted alternatively another resolution urging the taking over of the control of the B. N. W. and M.S.M. Railways, which also deforms the subject matter of a resolution by Dr. Thein Maung.

The release of political prisoners is urged by Mr. Satyamurthi and Maulvi Badrul Hassan, who succeeded in getting their resolutions through the ballot box alternatively with other motions.

Among other resolutions ballotted to-day are those by Messrs. Akhil Dutt and Satyamurthi recommending steps to counteract anti-Indian propaganda in foreign countries, by Bhai Parmanand wanting the liberation of the Sikh 'kirpan', by Dr. Khare wanting to place the case of India for Self-Government before the League of Nations and by Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant wanting to discuss the revised rules for Government servants' conduct, etc.—United Press.

Bombay Observes Hartal

Cinemas And Restaurants Re-open At 6 p.m.

Solemn Silence In Business Quarters And Throughout City Marks Solemnity Of Day

When the sun broke through the mists of the dawn yesterday, Bombay was almost like a city of the dead. The normal life which pulsates through its busy veins was suspended in observance of the final obsequies of the late King-Emperor.

The city authorities had decided that the occasion should be observed with the solemnity befitting the esteem and respect in which His Majesty King George V was held

All Government offices, Courts, Banks and commercial firms were closed

The principal Restaurants and many of the Irani tea stalls, eating houses and shops were also closed but a good many outside the Fort area opened their doors in the morning.

Tram-cars and Buses were running as usual but all other modes of public transport such as hack victorias and taxis were suspended.

In the Churches, Mosques, Temples and religious institutions special memorial services were held.

At 6 p.m. the City resumed its normal life and Cinemas, Restaurants and Shops were re-opened.

Religious Service

Memorial services and prayers were to be held in the following places of worship:—

Solemn Requiem with full ceremonial, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 7-45 a.m.

Service for Children and Parents, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 10-30 a.m.

Service at St. Peter's Armenian Church, 10-30 a.m.

Prayers, Khoja Jamatkhana, Khaduck, 3 p.m.

Service, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 4 p.m.

Service, Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, 4 p.m.

Service, Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, 4 p.m.

Memorial (Parade) Service, Catholic Garrison Church, Colaba, 4 p.m.

Service, "Shaare Rason" Synagogue, Khaduck, 4 p.m.

Funeral Prayers, "Gate of Mercy," Synagogue, 4 p.m.

Service, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, 4 p.m.

Aryan Excelsior League's Service, Majestic Mansion, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m.

Prayers at the Parel Bene-Israel Prayer Hall, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m.

"Hari Kirtan," Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, 4 p.m.

United Service of St. Andrew's and St. Columba's Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, 4-30 p.m.

Services at Byculla and Fort Synagogues, 5 p.m.

Public meeting of Parsis to offer prayers, Wadiaji Atashbehram, Dhobi Talao, 5 p.m.

Budha Society, Ananda Vihara, Lamington Road, 5 p.m.

Hindu Varnashram Meeting, Madhav Baug, 6 p.m.

"Hari Kirtan," Shree Atmaram Buwa's Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, 6 p.m.

Prayers at Bohra Masjid, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

Prayers at Bohra Masjid, Sheikh Memon Street, 6-30 p.m.

Prayers at Saifi Masjid, Dhaboo Street, 6-30 p.m.

Prayers at Tambuvalla Masjid, Pakmodia Street, 6-30 p.m.

Prayers at Bohra Masjid, Khoka Bazar, 6-30 p.m.

Service at St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum, 7 p.m.

Mahayawanshi Kshatriya Community of Surat Prayer-meeting, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.

Marathi-Gujerati speaking depressed classes Prayer-meeting, Bellasis Road, 10 p.m.

FLAGS AT MASTHEAD FROM TO-DAY

A "Gazette" Extraordinary issued by the Bombay Government states:—

The following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, No. F. 69/36-Public, dated the 27th January 1936, is published for general information:

"Flags should be raised to masthead after 28th instant."

Cotton And Silk Traders.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. at a recent meeting resolved that the Bazar of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., should be closed to-day (Tuesday).

The Silk Merchants' Association has also resolved to keep the market closed to-day.

35 INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS WILL FOLLOW PROCESSION

LONDON: Jan. 28.

There will be 35 serving officers at the funeral procession in London representing each of the 12 Regiments of which His Late Majesty was the Colonel-in-Chief. There will also be representatives of the Royal Indian Navy, and the Indian Army, including representatives of disbanded Pioneers, the R.I.A.S.C., the I.M.S., the I.A.O.C., the Warrant Officers of the Indian Unattached List, Indian subalterns from the School of Military Engineering and a representative of each of the following: Indian Military Academy, the Kitchener College and King George's Royal Indian Military schools (four in number). The Indian Air Force will be represented by flight cadets from Cranwell.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN CITY

Governor Attends Function At St. Thomas Cathedral

The Memorial Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral for His Gracious Majesty King George V was attended by a large number of distinguished citizens, Indian Rulers, members of Foreign Consular and Diplomatic Corps, Naval and Military and Civil Officers of His Majesty's service.

Although the service was to take place at 4 p.m. all the seats were occupied half an hour before that time. At 4 p.m. H.E. the Governor and Lady Erabourne arrived and they were escorted by the Trustees of the Cathedral to their seats.

The Memorial Service was conducted by Rev. Fortescue, senior Presidency Chaplain, assisted by Rev. Waddy. It commenced with the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee" followed by the Funeral Service of the Book of Common Prayer. The Lesson from 1 Corinthians XV Chapter was read by Rev. Waddy. At the prayer, the late Sovereign was remembered for the wisdom of his rule and faithfulness with which he served

(Continued on page 10 Col: 1.)

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